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China Mail

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TO-DAY'S DOLLAR — The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 11 1/2d.

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STERLING RECOVERS IN WALL STREET.

Rumour of Loan to Germany.

EXTERNAL BOND ISSUES.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The proposed visit to Berlin of the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, has been postponed. The change of plans became known to-day after further consideration had been given to the proposal of the British Government to summon a Conference of Ministers to be held in London on Monday.

A midnight communique announcing the Conference stated that the visit to Berlin would be proceeded with, but in the House of Commons this afternoon, the Prime Minister, in reply to Mr. Baldwin, said that since the communique further considerations had taken place. Pursuant to these the Government had been informed that the German Chancellor had now decided to proceed to Paris.

The Prime Minister added that the visit with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had in consequence been postponed. The Conference of Ministers will take place in London on Monday, as already announced.

Delegates to Conference.
Complete information is not yet available as to the representatives attending the Conference of Ministers in London on Monday, but it is understood that the principal members of the German delegation will be the Chancellor, Dr. Brüning and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius. The French representatives are likely to be the Premier, M. Laval, the Foreign Secretary, M. Briand, and the Finance Minister, M. Flandin. Belgium, Italy and Japan will also be represented and it is expected that the American Secretary of State, Mr. H. L. Stimson, will attend on behalf of the United States. The British Ministers participating will include Mr. Henderson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden.

Bank Rate Steady.
Berlin messages indicate that the decision to hold a Conference of Ministers in London has had a reassuring effect in Germany, where the Bank opened after a two days' holiday. Dr. Brüning and Dr. Curtius are expected to leave for Paris to-morrow. In London the Foreign Exchange Market presented a steadier appearance and Marks appreciated slightly. The announcement of no change in the Bank rate caused a note of confidence which reflected in a stronger position on Stock Markets at the close.—British Wireless Service.

New York, Yesterday.
The official reply to Press reports in Germany on the contemplated moratorium on debts represented by external bond issues, was made to-day in a statement by the German Finance Minister to the banking firm of Dillon Read that the interest and sinking fund on Germany's long term loans would be met "as a matter of course."

German bonds consequently strengthened substantially in Wall Street. But quotations of marks were only nominal. The pound sterling recovered one point compared with yesterday's low level.

The franc declined nearly a point.
A bullish report from Paris that the plan for a loan of \$600,000,000 to Germany guaranteed on customs receipts was presented to the French Cabinet to-day sent up prices at the close.

Washington, Yesterday.
President Hoover has, instructed Mr. H. L. Stimson to proceed to London to represent the United States at the Ministers' Conference on July 20.

President Hoover has also requested Mr. Mellon, who is at Cap Ferrat, to attend the Ministers' Conference in London on Monday.

Washington, Yesterday.
The American Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, has been informed that the German Chancellor has now decided to proceed to Paris.

LOTTERY IN A CLUB

'HARMLESS TICKETS' FOUND.

OFFICIALS' TRIAL
CERTAIN CURIOUS FEATURES.

Hearing of the case in which Mr. Mok Ying-kwai (Treasurer) and Mr. Chong Shing-chung (Chairman) of the Chinese Athletic Association are accused of having kept the first floor of 58, Queen's Road, as a common gaming house for the purpose of running a lottery on July 6, was opened before Mr. E. H. Williams in the Central Police Court this morning.

Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., conducted the case for the prosecution, whilst Mr. Hin-shing Lo appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lo explained his position, and said that he had asked for an adjournment to to-day, so that he may ask his clients to plead. However, he would make it quite clear that certain curious features had come to light in this case, mentioning particularly that there were several prominent officials in Canton and Hong Kong who were responsible for the movement.

For Bathing Pavilion.

Mr. Murphy then proceeded to outline the case. He said that at the beginning of June this year, the Police received information to the effect that the C.A.A. were running a lottery in connection with the new bathing pavilion at North Point. The funds would be for defraying expenses.

Following up this information the Police in the course of enquiries visited the premises at 58, Queen's Road on June 8. They re-visited the premises on July 6 when a warrant was executed under the Gambling Ordinance. A search was made but people on the premises at the time (defendants were not present then) would not disclose anything. There being no keys, the drawers were forced open and tickets were found. The safe was also opened, the key to which was produced later. Tickets, totalling 1,715, counterfoils numbering 1,119 and seven prize list books were found on the premises. Some of the books, said Mr. Murphy, were found between the leaves of books found in the locked drawer.

Sixty Prizes.

Three books relating to the lottery were also discovered as well as a book containing the numbers of tickets sold. It was revealed that there was to be 60 prizes, that is, numbers one to sixty. The sum total of the prizes was \$140,000.

Continuing, the prosecutor said that these books also showed that 40,000 tickets were being sold at \$5 each making a total of \$200,000. There was a deduction of 5 per cent. for sellers who got a free ticket for each book of tickets that they sold. The total income, would be \$200,000 and the balance, Mr. Murphy presumed, would go toward the pavilion.

'Harmless Instrument.'

Referring to the defendants mentioned in the summonses, Mr. Murphy said that they were charged because their names appeared on every ticket. The ticket in itself appeared to be a "harmless instrument," and did not convey anything. The chop on the tickets were being put on singly, because it appeared in a slightly different place in each ticket.

The list of prizes, were, Mr. Murphy pointed out, intended to go with the tickets and was in itself a clear indication of a lottery being conducted, and there was also the indication in itself, that the tickets were harmless.

Evidence of Sale.
Evidence was given by a witness that a portion of the tickets were sold on the back of the books.

NEW NATIONAL TYPE IN BRITAIN.

Result of Improved Education.

HEALTHY AND SELF-RELIANT.

Rugby, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lees Smith, on the Education Vote, said that he was asking for a little over £14,000,000—an increase of about £3,000,000. He stated that about 10 per cent. of the general population were in grant of Evening Secondary Schools—a proportion of about four times as great as 25 years ago. This was having far reaching social consequences.

One was the increasing invasion of monopoly which the middle class and public schools had hitherto had of the higher professional and administrative positions. Referring to results of the system of State Scholarships for Secondary Schools and children to the Universities, he said that the records of 11 years showed that 52 per cent. of the men obtained First Class honours and 25 per cent. of the women. That remarkable result indicated what a flood of ability was now being unlocked for the benefit of the State and suggested what ability still remain untapped.

Reviewing the work of the schools the Minister said that he was quite convinced that within 20 years they would have produced a new and remarkable National Type—healthy, practical, self-reliant, responsible, more capable than any previous generation, and better equipped to meet the tremendous problem of the next generation.

With reference to the question of children under school age, into which the Board was enquiring, Mr. Lees Smith paid a tribute to the pioneer work of the late Margaret MacMillan in connection with the Open Air Nursery Schools which, he said, would leave a permanent mark on the future health of the Nation.—British Wireless Service.

FIRST ROYAL BALL SINCE 1912.

Given at Buckingham Palace Last Night.

TWO THOUSAND GUESTS.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The King and Queen are giving a private Ball at Buckingham Palace to-night for which 2,000 invitations have been issued. This is the first function of its kind since 1922, though a State Ball was held in 1924. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and Prince George will be present, also Princess Ingrid of Sweden.—British Wireless Service.

FIRST TIMERS.

Arrival of Two Japanese Steamers.

Among shipping arrivals in harbour yesterday, was the Japanese s.s. Yoshida Maru No. 1, which is calling at this port for the first time.

Owned by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, the Yoshida Maru No. 1, which is registered in Kobe, is a steel screw steamer of 5,425 (8,886 net) tonnage and was built in 1919 by the Asano Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Tsurumi, Japan.

Her dimensions are: Length 400.0, breadth 33.2, depth 29.4. Another vessel now in harbour, which is making its first call here is the Genzan Maru, owned by the Yamamoto Kisen Kaisha. She is also registered at Kobe.

Built in 1918 by the Osaka Iron Works, Ltd., Imabishima, Japan, the Genzan Maru is a steel screw steamer of 3,189 (5,980 net) tonnage and has the following dimensions: Length 305.0, breadth 33.7, depth 27.3.

posted on the back of the books. There was one particular book where a portion of the tickets were sold on the back of the books. The tickets were found in the locked drawer.

WILL OF MR. C. J. MANCINI.

Former Resident of the Colony.

BORN IN JAPAN.

The death last year, after a motor accident in Brazil, of a former resident of the Colony, is recalled by the grant of probate of the will of Mr. Charles Joseph Mancini to his widow, Evelyn Janet Mancini. Local estate is valued at \$1,900.

Mr. Mancini died on September 17, 1930, at the Hospital Samaritano, district of Santa Cecilia, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. He was 52 years of age, and is described as being born in Japan, nationality Italian.

The whole of the estate is left unconditionally to the widow.

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

Grants \$20,000 To Flood Relief.

The floods in the Province of Kwangtung have this year assumed serious proportions and are occasioning widespread distress.

The China Mail is officially informed that the Secretary of State has approved the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor (which was supported by the members of the Finance Committee) that to show the sympathy of the Colony a grant of \$20,000 should be made by the Government as a contribution to the relief fund which is being organised and administered by the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital.

'PLANE FORCED TO LAND.

Hungarian Airmen Come to Grief.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Budapest, Yesterday.
The Hungarian trans-Atlantic airmen were forced to land at Blackie, about 10 miles away from here. They were sighted over Lands End, England, early in the morning, and there was no further news until now.

Story of the Flight.
The trans-Atlantic fliers, whom lack of petrol forced to

POSEIDON SURVIVORS.

The survivors of the Poseidon disaster, including Lieut. Commander B. W. Galpin, arrived to-day by the P. & O. s.s. Rawalpindi on their way home.

C.P.D. Willis is included in the number.

land 10 miles from Budapest were brought here by aeroplane at 9 p.m., and driven to the Prime Minister's Palace, where Dr. Bethlen and members of the Cabinet heartily welcomed them.

In an interview, the airmen said that the start was difficult, owing to overweight of the machine. They had to pour out part of their petrol, and hardly saw the ocean owing to dense fog. A severe storm at midnight badly shook the machine. Visibility improved in the morning, but they lost their direction whilst flying over France. They had to dip to the ground, but they saw the names of the stations. The petrol gave out near Blackie and they landed on the beach. The airmen and wife were unharmed.

MURDER TRIAL AT ASSIZES.

"Empress" Tragedy for Hearing.

FOUR CASES IN ALL.

Four cases are down for hearing at the July Assizes, which commence on Monday next.

In the first case, to be heard before the Chief Justice, Sir Joseph H. Kemp, K.C., Graciano Bilas is charged with murder. "In that on June 5, 1931, on board the British steamship Empress of Canada, on the high seas between Honolulu and Yokohama, he murdered Chan Yue, alias Chan Ki-yue."

It will be recalled that Bilas was alleged to have run amok, killing two men, and wounding over twenty, two of whom were European members of the crew. The man Chan Yue, named in the present charge, is said to have been the No. 1 joiner aboard.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Messrs. Woo & Nash (assigned by the Crown), will appear for the defence, and a number of witnesses are to be called for the prosecution.

Kidnapping Charges.

The second and third cases are for child stealing, and will come before the Chief Justice after the completion of the murder trial. In the first, two people named Lui Yik and Pang Heung are jointly arraigned for stealing a child under the age of fourteen years, on May 27 last, at Wanchai, or between Wanchai and Tsim Sha Tsui.

It is alleged that the child was unlawfully detained, held, or taken away with intent to deprive Tse Tak-shui, the father, of possession. Lui Yik faces a precisely similar charge in regard to a child named Chan Yi, in the third case. The offence is alleged to have been committed on November 4 last year, at Wanchai.

The fourth case will come before the Judge (Mr. Justice Lindell) on Monday next. Chau Ming, alias Ming Kee, is here charged with the rape of Chan Teo-fung, on May 19 or 20 last at Tsau Wan. Mr. A. M. L. Soares, instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall, will appear for the defence.

CAR SMASH SEQUEL.

Owner Cautioned by Magistrate.

POLICE "VERY KIND."

There was a sequel in the Central Police Court this morning to the recent fatal car smash in Stubbs Road where the driver (Wong Ka-chi) later committed suicide, in the appearance before Mr. Schofield of Mr. Tai Hon-nam, of 147 China Road, who is the owner of the car.

On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Hin-shing Lo, after explaining the law, said that on July 1, his client had a party of gentlemen and lady friends at Repulse Bay. On the journey home, Wong Ka-chi asked Mr. Tai if he would allow him to drive. His client agreed, on the ground that Wong had assured him that he (Wong) possessed a licence. Wong drove well for a considerable distance but all of a sudden the car "went all wrong." At the enquiry the Jury found that nobody was to blame for the accident.

Plea for Leniency.
Mr. Lo explained that, at the recent enquiry held, no exact cause of the accident had been given but in fairness to the Traffic Department, he would mention that some opinion of possible causes had been given. He asked his Worship to take a lenient view of the case.

Inspector Alexander said that when two friends are out together, and one asks the other if he might be allowed to drive the car, there would be no question of that friend having to produce his licence, even in the event of his having one. It had often happened like that.

Mr. Schofield said that the facts amount to a plea of guilty to a technical offence. In agreeing with that ruling, Mr. Lo added that his client had suffered greatly from shock after the accident and had been confined to bed for a few days, during which time the Police had been very kind to him.

A MISSING BRITON

OUR "INEFFECTIVE" POLICY.

LONDON REPLIES

"PRESSURE BEING MAINTAINED."

London, Yesterday.
In reply to the complaint of the St. Andrew's Society in Shanghai in regard to the "ineffective" policy of the British Foreign Office in respect of the imprisonment of the young Briton, John Thorburn, China, authoritative quarters in London point out that as soon as it was known that Thorburn was missing the British Consul-General and other officials made representation to the Chinese authorities and demanded an enquiry into the whole circumstances of the case.

The British authorities had been hitherto told that Thorburn was not arrested or in custody. The efforts of the British Minister and Consuls to discover the whereabouts of Thorburn are continuing and pressure is maintained upon the Chinese authorities to make the fullest enquiries.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

Significant Details.

Shanghai, July 8.
Shanghai yesterday acclaimed the China Press investigation of the Thorburn disappearance as a valuable step toward the solution of the mystery, and as added impetus to official inquiries now being carried out. Among those who recognised the importance of the disclosures made in yesterday's China Press, as a result of the three-day investigation, were Mr. W. Hay Thorburn, father of the 19-year-old Briton, last seen in Shanghai on June 1, and the British superintending consul, Mr. A. D. Blackburn.

Mr. Blackburn, yesterday sent a copy of the China Press carrying intimate disclosures on the disappearance of John Hay Thorburn, 19, believed to have been detained for five weeks by Chinese military authorities, to the British Legation at Nanking.

Disclosures Significant.

Mr. Blackburn told a China Press representative that the news-story included details of a significant nature. He said that previous information gained by consular investigators and others was largely given by second and third parties. Practically, all the testimony introduced into the China Press account of the alleged capture and detention of a foreigner by Chinese soldiers was given by Soochow residents who claimed to actually have seen the young man in the custody of soldiers. More than 60 witnesses were interviewed during the paper's three-day investigation.

Mr. Blackburn said that besides the quantity of added information included in the Press report, certain details differed from those collected by the British office. The consul had learned that the First Battalion held the young man, while the Press gained information from soldiers and townspeople that he was detained at the second Battalion Camp. Eye witnesses also denied the report received by British authorities to the effect that the boy had been mutilated.

Press Probe Welcome.
The Consular official said that the Nanking Government had sent representatives of the War and Foreign Affairs Ministries to conduct a month's investigation of the case. One week has passed. Reports of their findings will be made public at the end of the month.

Mr. Blackburn said that the action taken by the China Press was especially welcome inasmuch as it came at a time when the hands of the British authorities were practically tied. He said that the Chinese Government at Nanking had not definitely forbidden a British investigation of the Thorburn disappearance, but that when it was asked to sanction the enquiry, Mr. Aveling

LORD IRWIN AND CRITICS.

Chorus of Questions at London Meeting.

OUR PRESTIGE GONE!

London, June 28.
Lord Irwin, the ex-Viceroy, faced his critics in the Conservative Party at a private meeting of the Conservative India Committee at the House of Commons. Conservative members showed great interest in the proceedings and about 200 of them, including Mr. Churchill, were present.

Lord Irwin in the course of his speech said that the prestige of the white man in India had gone, and he gave as his reasons for this statement:

The Japanese defeat of the Russians.
The use of Indian soldiers against white men in the Great War.

The influence of the cinema, which has shown white women in an unfavourable light.
He also said he could see no prospect of agreement between the Hindu and the Moslem.

The Boycott.
About twenty members fired questions at Lord Irwin. In regard to the boycott, he said that he could not see how it was possible to distinguish between the political and economic boycott. The only way to deal with it would be to give Lancashire a preference over the Japanese in the Indian market.

Lord Irwin said that he had heard a great many things since he returned about Peshawar. It had been said that he had prevented the troops from firing. He declared there was nothing further from the truth.

He had, throughout the whole time he had been in India, said that if it was necessary for the troops to shoot he would support the troops if they did shoot.

Mr. Churchill's Criticism.
Mr. Churchill deplored Lord Irwin's references to the cinema. He declared that there was an atmosphere of inevitability about the whole of Lord Irwin's speech. Because somebody made a post-prandial speech Dominion status had to be given to India.

Sir Samuel Hoare, one of the representatives on the Round Table Conference, said that he was going into the Conference with a completely open mind. He knew the difficulties, but he thought it was his duty to try to seek a settlement.
No vote was taken at the meeting.

to represent the British Government in the inquiry, the Chinese responded that they could conduct their own investigation. Mr. Blackburn said there is no objection to an informal British investigation, but the above response is in effect a refusal to allow a foreign representative to sit with them in consideration of evidence on the Thorburn case. The British Government can only await developments brought about by the Chinese investigation, he declared.

Father Appreciative.
Mr. Thorburn expressed his appreciation of the step taken by the China Press toward determining the fate of his son. He said that he had not yet given up hope that his son would be returned to him, and that the account in the China Press substantiated beliefs of his that his son was still alive.

"I greatly appreciate the action of the China Press in initiating an independent inquiry into the disappearance of my son," he said. "It is especially gratifying news, as the evidence adduced confirms that already obtained that he was the foreigner actually arrested by the military authorities at Quinsan. I am sure that this investigation will greatly assist in determining his actual whereabouts."

Time for Publicity.
"I feel that the time has come," Mr. Thorburn said, "when the greatest publicity should be given this case, as it is one of international importance as much from the Chinese point of view as from the foreigner's." The fearless statement of facts as ascertained by the Press representative will very materially assist all in reaching a definite solution.
"I sincerely hope that the report that my son has not been maltreated is true," he said.

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ROUND THE LOCAL CINEMAS.

What Mail Reviewers Say.

"WOMEN EVERYWHERE."

The programme now showing in the Queen's Theatre is notable in at least one respect—in that the management have at last found an acceptance "short" film of real entertainment value. It is a screen version of Henry Arthur Jones' "The Knife," very well played by Lionel Atwill and his company, and is so good that it challenges comparison with the main feature.

Why this latter should have been called "Women Everywhere" remains a minor mystery. Fifa Dorsay's antics are by this time familiar enough to regular picture-goers, so when it is said that she has the role of a singer in a "Moroccan" cabaret they will know what to expect. She is neither better nor worse than usual.

Morocco, of course, means the Foreign Legion, which seems to be very much in vogue just now. By an extraordinary chain of circumstances, "Charlie Jackson" (played by J. Harold Murray), a kind gun-runner, is forced to cast in the lot with the picturesque corps. After suitable heroic deeds he arrives back at the cabaret just in time to rescue his innamorata from the clutches of a very nasty villain.

That is about the sum total of the story, eked out by some excellent singing by Murray, some much less excellent by Fifa, and a touching vision of strong men's emotion during Christmas-time in the Legion. This latter incident is Murray's cue to burst into a heroic chant with the not entirely original title of "C'est la Guerre."

The pale wraith of George Grosz—smith—wanders through the picture. He plays a minor part, looking very old, and it is sad to see how definitely his acting "dates."

Clyde Cook provides the bright moments of the film with his Cockney impudences, and a little more of him would have helped matters considerably. Altogether, an entertainment of only average merit, except for the "Fifa" fans.

"THE SEA WOLF."

"The Sea Wolf," taken from one of Jack London's well-known novels, is now being screened at the Star Theatre. It is a vivid tale, depicting the regeneration of a down-and-out waster, who is "shanghaied" by the mate of a sealing vessel, under the command of Wolf Larsen.

Larsen is reputed to be the toughest skipper on the seven seas, and this combined with a little book learning, which is his hobby, when not engaged in drinking and bullying his crew makes him an egoist.

The picture is full of excitement throughout, and is remarkably well acted. Wolf Larsen is played by Milton Sills, Raymond Hackett taking the part of Allen Rand, the waster. The only woman in the cast is Jane Keith, who plays the part of Lorna Marsh, a "lady" who also ships with Larsen in order to be near Rand.

Anyone seeking bloodthirsty thrills should see this picture.

From Other Sources.

"CITY STREETS."

"It satisfies!" Not that "City Streets" is mild entertainment fare in any sense—on the contrary it is filled with fire and nerve-tearing suspense. But it is well melodrama, spiced with realistic action, sweetened with a believable romance, all mixed in a breath-taking story which keeps the interest mounting from one hair-raising episode to another.

"City Streets" now showing at the King's Theatre, is destined to keep the town agog to the doings of the big city bad men who fill the newspaper for three days. Gary Cooper and lovely Sylvia Sydney are its twin stars, and a great cast of supporting players portray honestly the dishonest gentry of the underworld.

The story centres around the romance of Cooper and Miss Sydney—may be we should call her Sylvia since we have come to know her so well in this, her first starring appearance on the screen—whose boy and girl love affair is menaced by the feuds of rival gangsters. Sylvia urges Cooper to get in on the easy money. He refuses, until the girl is double-crossed and framed on a murder charge. Then he enters the first, and, being an expert gun-man of the western school, cleans up. Together they escape, after an exciting show down, to carry on their romance in a less dangerous locality.

Paul Lukas and William Boyd are in the cast, playing excellent strong roles in real character. Wynne Gibson, whom we have seen a lot of lately (and we're grateful for it) has an exacting part. She's great, as always. The cast also includes Guy Kibbee, that delightful character man who played William Powell's victim in "Man of the World." The actionful direction is another feature in the cap of Rouben Mamoulian.

"PARLOUR, BEDROOM AND BATH."

Arrival of "Buster Keaton's" newest comedy, "Parlour, Bedroom and Bath," at the Queen's Theatre on Sunday, will call to mind the fact that this is the fifth photoplay in which Edward Sedgwick has directed the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star.

Sedgwick's nearest record for star consistency is his association with William Haines, whom he has directed four times.

Two other M-G-M directors are in the "five time" class. Robert Z. Leonard has produced five Marion Davies productions and is now at work on a sixth vehicle for this star. "It's a Wise Child."

Clarence Brown entered the record class when he completed Greta Garbo's "Inspiration," the director having screened four previous Garbo films.

Directors in the "four time class" includes John Francis Dillon, who directed Richard Barthelmess, and Rowland V. Lee, who has made four pictures with George Bancroft.

Screen critics are unanimous in their agreement of the successful results achieved by the Sedgwick-Keaton union of talent.

"UNFAITHFUL."

"Unfaithful," written by the popular playwright, John Van Druten, starring Ruth Chatterton, comes to the King's Theatre for three days, starting on Sunday next. This amazing story of a woman forced to choose between love and reputation, takes every advantage of Chatterton's blazing genius to put across an emotional shock punch such as even Chatterton has seldom equalled.

"Unfaithful" was written especially for Chatterton by John Van Druten, the British playwright whose "Young Woodley" won him fame and a first prize on the New York stage.

As the centrepiece of a brilliant society-whirl, Ruth-Chatterton is seen in a glamorous setting, in gorgeous clothes, a woman madly in love with the hero-husband fate has given her, assured in her position. All the more surprising is the transformation one startling incident works in this beautiful heroine. Disillusioned in love, with her ideals smashed, she is helpless to free herself of the fetters of a marriage which has become intolerable.

Then as the scandal-daring and reckless woman of the world, Chatterton truly reveals her unequalled power of portrayal. Raah living, foolish-loving, this aristocratic girl touches the heights and depths of a thrill-mad society. At the heights she meets Paul Lukas to give her a new faith and add a new meaning to her life. How they, together, work out her salvation is the absorbing story "Unfaithful" reveals.

"Unfaithful" is the third Chatterton starring vehicle in which Lukas has played the leading male role. He was seen in "Anybody's Woman" and "The Right to Love," so advantageously; and played his difficult roles with such skill that a popular demand gave him this third opportunity to play with Chatterton.

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 355 metres.

5-7 p.m.—Chinese Programme.
7-10.30 p.m.—European Programme of H.M.V. and Victor Records kindly supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.

7.05-7.15 p.m.—Operatic.
Lohengrin—Prelude Act III. (Wagner).
Symphony Orchestra (8005).
Barcarolle (Offenbach).
(from "Tales of Hoffmann").
Cavalleria Rusticana—Intermezzo (Mascagni).
New Light Symphony Orch. (B2377).

7.15-7.45 p.m.—
Suite from the Music to "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (Richard Strauss).
Vienna Philharmonic Orch. (M101).

8 p.m.—Local Time & Weather Report.
7.45-8.30 p.m.—Variety.

Song—
Fancy Our Meeting.
Lillian Davies, Soprano (B2797).

Orchestral—
Running Between the Rain-Drops.
Bert Lown and His Hotel Baltimore Orchestra (22654).

Chorus—
Sea Songs.
Sailing.
Larboard Watch.
Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.
Life on the Ocean Wave.
Asleep in the Deep.
Nancy Lee.
Anchored...Nautical Male Chorus.

Orchestral—
Down South (Myddleton).
Dixie Melodists (C1774).

Orchestral—
Dear Love—Selection.
New Mayfair Orchestra (C1792).

Song—
Because I Love You.
In a Little Spanish Town.
Melville Gideon, Baritone (2421).

Hawaiian Orchestra—
Kane's Blues.
Hula Girl.
Kane's Hawaiians (20701).

8.30-9.15 p.m.—Selection of Ethelbert Nevin's Music.

(a) Dawn.
(b) Gondoliers.
(c) Venetian Love Song.
(d) Good Night.

(a) At Twilight.
(b) O That We Two Were Maying.
(c) At Rest.
Wilfred Glenn (Bass) and Victor Salon Group (9480).

(a) Little Boy Blue.
(b) The Night Has a Thousand Eyes.
(c) The Woodpecker.
The Victor Salon Orchestra.

(a) In Winter I Get Up at Night.
(b) Every Night.
(c) Beat Upon Mine, Little Heart.
(d) The Life Lesson.

(a) Barchatta.
(b) Serenade.
(c) 'Twas a Lover and His Lass.
Elliot Shaw (Baritone) and Victor Salon Orchestra.

The Rosary.
Robert Simmons (Tenor) and Victor Salon Orchestra (9482).

9.15-10.13 p.m.—A Concert.

Piano Solo—
Concerto in E Minor (Medner).
Suggestion Diabolique (Frokeloff).
Benno Moisewitsch (E580).

Song—
In the Gloaming (Orred-Harrison).
Jock o' Hazeldean.
Mary Garden, Soprano (7254).

Violin Solo—
The Maiden With Flaxen Hair (Debussy-Hartmann).
En Bateau (Debussy).
Fritz Kreisler (1858).

Song—
Ay, Ay, Ay (Perez-Freire).
I Kiss Your Hand, Madam (Erwin).
George Metaxa, Tenor (B2944).

Piano Solo—
Murmuring Zephyrs (Jensen-Nieman).
Spring Song (Mendelssohn).
Rudolph Ganz (1503).

Song—
Arcady is Ever Young (Monckton).
The Pipes of Pan (Monckton).
Winnie Meigs, Soprano (B2825).

Violin Solo—
La Serenata (Angelo's Serenade).
(Braga).

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

Entertainments.
To-day—King's Theatre;
"City Streets."

To-day—Queen's Theatre;
"Women Everywhere."

To-day—Central Theatre;
"Plunder."

To-day—Majestic Theatre;
"The Love Parade."

To-day—World Theatre;
"Trader Horn."

To-day—Star Theatre;
"The Sea Wolf."

Home-Mails.
To-day—Outward for Europe
via Siberia (Empress of Japan),
6 p.m.
To-morrow—Outward for Europe
via Suez, (Rawalpindi) 10.30 a.m.

Sports.
See Sports Diary on Page 4.
Lammeris' Auctions.
Tuesday—At Sales Room, 4
Duddell Street, valuable household
furniture, 2.30 p.m.

Land Sales.
Monday—At P.W.D. Offices 4 lots
of Crown land, 3 p.m.

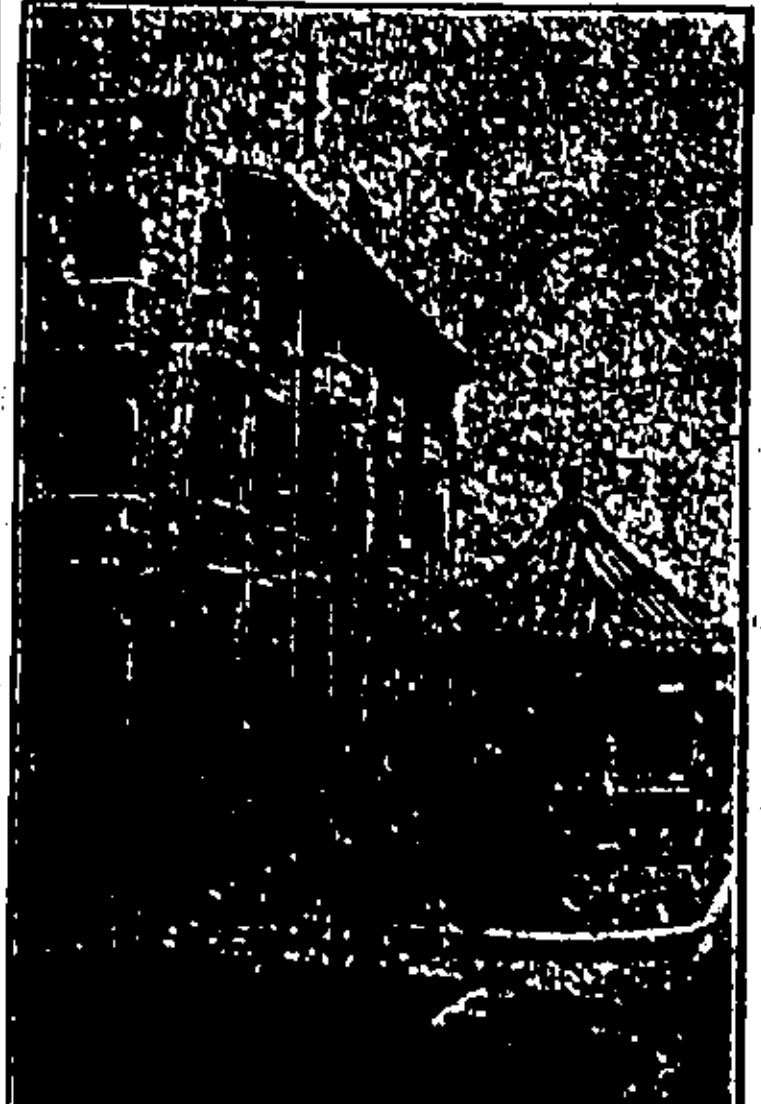
Miscellaneous.
To-morrow—Bazaar in aid of St.
Paul's Hospital Fund, 10 a.m.
To-morrow—Open Air Concert,
Kowloon Football Club.

Gazette (D'Ambrosio).
Marjorie Hayward (B2534).

Song—
Flower of the Desert (Lohr).
The Arrow and the Song (Balfe).
Percy Heming, Baritone (B2763).

10.12-10.28 p.m.—Organ Solos.
Bereuse De Jocelyn (Godard).
Melody in F (Rubinstein).
Edward O'Henry (B3601).

Evening Song (Baird).
La Nuit (Elert).
Harry Goss-Custard (C1825).
10.30 p.m.—Close Down.



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body's system, it invigorates brain
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children as to adults. The
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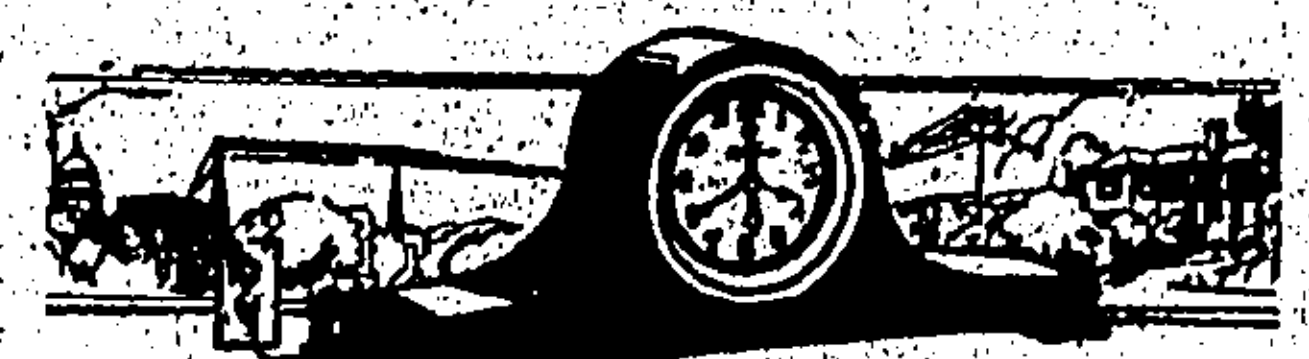
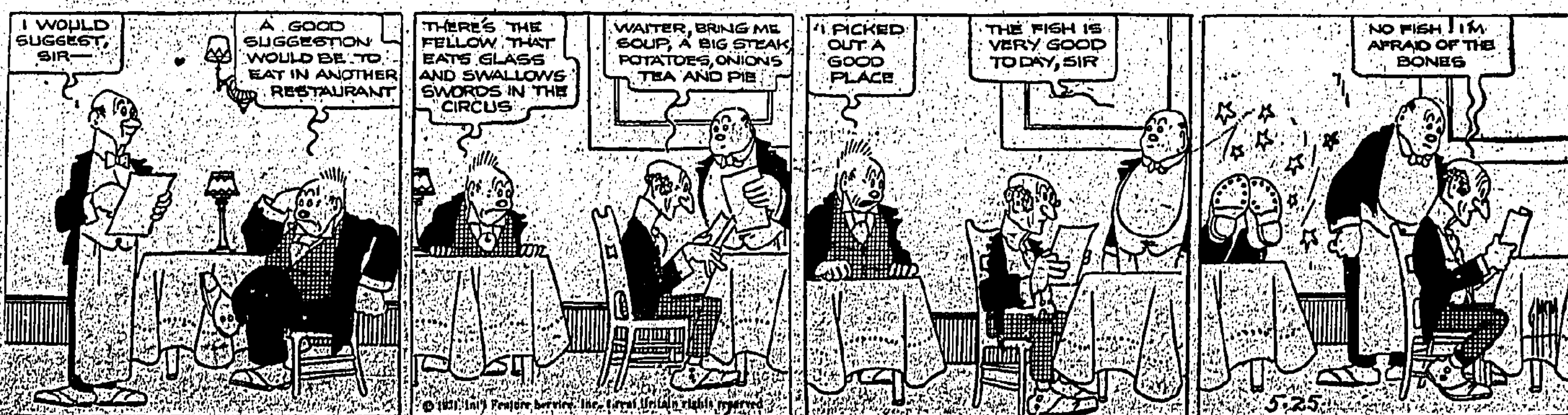
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"Once in—you're never out," says the gang. That goes for love, too!" says Cooper.

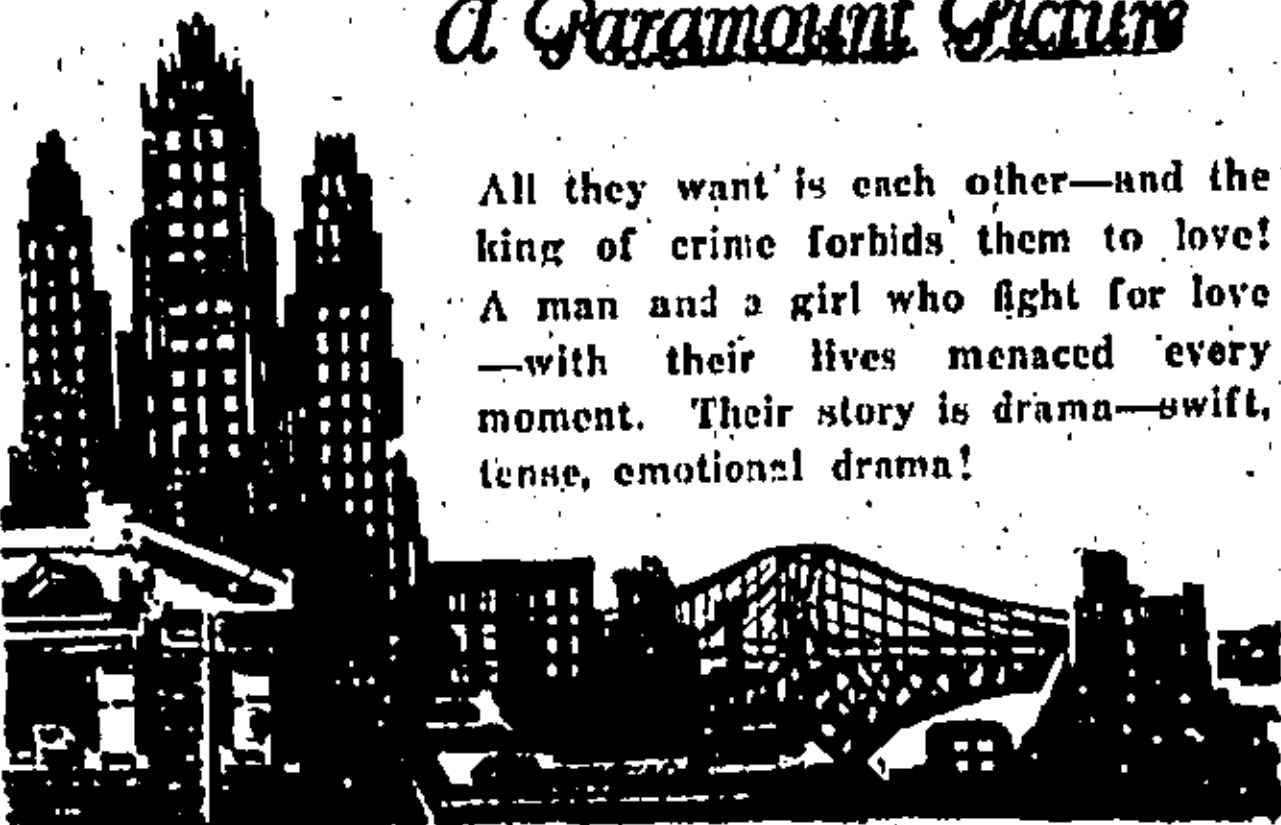
Then love runs against the gang—see what happens!



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SYLVIA SYDNEY

"City Streets"

A Paramount Picture



All they want is each other—and the king of crime forbids them to love! A man and a girl who fight for love—with their lives menaced every moment. Their story is drama—swift, tense, emotional drama!

NEXT CHANGE

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th JULY.



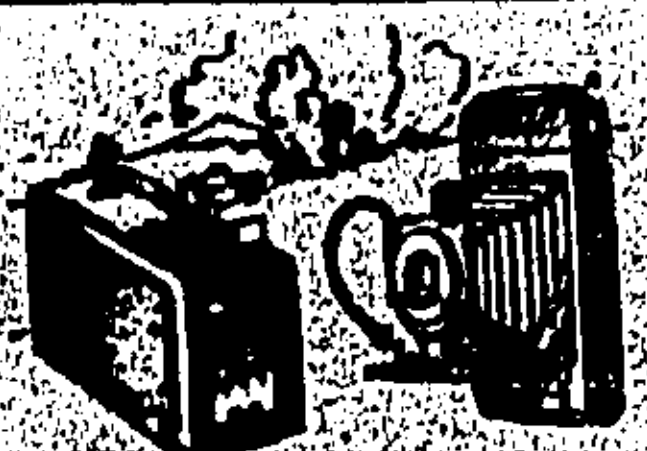
RUTH CHATTERTON
"Unfaithful"
A Paramount Picture
with PAUL LUKAS
Directed by John Cromwell

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PHOTOGRAPHER

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CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP

CONCENTRATION AT GOLF.

Penalties of Over-Doing It.

A GRIM MISTAKE.

[By Harry Vardon.]
Somebody suggested to me the other day that one of the commonest faults in golf is excessive concentration.

Judging by the tense countenances and constricted physical conditions which one sees so often on courses, I should say that he is right. The exact degree of mental application that helps a player is as much a gift or cultivated art as his swing. In truth, the one makes the other.

No rational person can bear with the individual who makes breezy remarks about a hundred and one topics all the way round or keeps on telling you that he only plays for the fun of the thing, and doesn't mind whether he wins or loses. He is as bad as the chatter-box at the card-table.

Over Balances.

At the same time, concentration can unquestionably reach the stage where it over balances, and vents calm determination into miserable apprehension.

I sometimes think that its perfect exemplar in golf was James Braid. He would walk along enveloped in concentration, and looking like nothing so much as a mute at a funeral. And yet it never made him anxious.

I remember the occasion when he won the Open Championship at Prestwick after having taken eight strokes at the third hole, which is known as the Cardinal's Nob in token of the vast sand-hill which confronts the shot to the green.

When Braid came to it in his next round, he was resolved not to repeat that disaster. A huge crowd was scurrying all over the slopes and their environs, and he waited exactly fourteen minutes until everybody who could possibly affect his trend of thought had been moved out of the way. He looked as patient as if such an ordeal was only to be expected. I believe he would have waited a day without becoming in the least degree perturbed.

The Tight Grip.

The lure of golf the supreme quality that makes it attractive to business men and brain-workers, is that it is positively much more difficult than anything else that attempt in life. Consequently, it diverts their minds completely from all the other problems. During the playing, it demands and exacts exclusive attention.

There are a great many instances, however, in which it truly seems to assert itself a little too strongly as a solemn ritual. Players are so engrossed in the possibilities of improving that they bring upon themselves the tribulations of over-concentration, which are quite as bad in their effects as the pleasantries of under-concentration.

The symptoms of trying too hard are clear to anybody who has had a large measure of experience at the game. They begin with a long-drawn-out process of waggling the club-head at the ball—a process which merely amounts to procrastination. It produces an affliction of its own; it promotes inevitably a tightening of all the muscles. And nobody can swing properly when his muscles are taut and his grip of the club is so tight that the blood flows from his knuckles—a condition in which you may see many people trying to hit long shots.

Swing Easily.

To this type of pupil I always say: "You make too hard work of it. Don't try so hard; just swing the club easily."

One man retorted that it was all very well for an ex-champion to give this sort of advice, but I suppose one has to make some sort of stand against the tendency towards over-concentration.

Possibly a few people of rare disposition manage to thrive on it. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sherwood Kelly, a V.C. of the Great War, became a scratch player in the Bedford Links Club within four months of swinging a club for the first time—surely the most rapid progress that anybody has ever made at the game—and did it by devoting his mind entirely to golf, and a lecture from the war. He played two rounds a day with the professional, starting very early so as to have a clear conscience, and whenever he made a mistake he practised the shot again and again until he could accomplish it satisfactorily.

(Continued on Page 5.)

LANCASHIRE ARE VICTORIOUS.

SOMERSET DEFEATED.

Sibbles in Deadly Form at Taunton.

WELLARD BOWLS WELL.

London, Yesterday.

Lancashire gained fifteen points at the expense of Somersetshire at Taunton to-day. Splendid bowling by Sibbles, who took 9 wickets for 64 runs, gave the northern county victory by nine wickets in a very low scoring game. Only 448 runs were scored during the match for the loss of 31 wickets.

Somersetshire took first use of the wicket and fared poorly against the bowling of Sibbles (4 for 26) and Hopwood (5 for 48), and were eventually dismissed for the paltry total of 116.

Wellard, bowling at a fine pace, caused anxiety in the visitors' batting order, but dogged batting snatched a lead of 64 runs on the first innings. Wellard returned the fine figures of 5 wickets for 39 runs.

At one period in the Somerset second innings. It appeared probable that the home county would go down by an innings, but, with the "tail" wagging, Somerset were able to set their visitors the small task of scoring 43 runs for victory. Lancashire lost one wicket in scoring the necessary runs.

Full results as cabled by Reuter were as follow:—

Lancashire beat Somersetshire by nine wickets at Taunton.

Scores:—
Somerset: 116 (Sibbles 4 for 26, Hopwood 5 for 48);
106 (Sibbles 5 for 38).
Lancashire: 180 (Wellard 5 for 39);
46 for one wicket.

Our Sports Diary.

LOCAL

WATER POLO—To-day—Division I.—Royal Navy v. Borderers.

LAWN TENNIS—To-morrow—"B" Division—Indian R.C. v. Army T.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Chinese R.C.; M.K.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Nippon Club v. University; South China A.A. v. Craigengower C.C.; "C" Division—Y.M.C.A. v. Kowloon C.C.; Craigengower C.C. v. Kowloon Indians; Chinese R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Rovers v. Indian R.C.; Hong Kong C.C. v. University; Deutscher Club v. South China A.A.; Army T.C. v. Radio S.C.

LAWN BOWLS—To-morrow—Division I. Talkoo v. Kowloon Dock; Civil Service v. Craigengower; Police v. Kowloon B.G.C.; Club de Rovers v. Kowloon C.C.; Division II. Hong Kong Electric v. Club de Rovers; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Talkoo; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Yacht Club v. Craigengower C.C.

Baseball—Sunday—H.K. Baseball Club v. Chinese Athletic.

ABROAD

CRICKET—To-day—Gentlemen v. Players. Surrey v. Worcestershire. Sussex v. Northamptonshire. Nottingham v. Gloucestershire. Yorkshire v. Essex. Warwickshire v. Kent. Leicestershire v. Hampshire. Glamorgan v. Middlesex. Scotland v. New Zealand. To-morrow, Monday and Tuesday—Surrey v. Lancashire. Sussex v. Leicestershire. Hampshire v. Somerset. Glamorgan v. Worcestershire. Northamptonshire v. Warwickshire. Nottingham v. Yorkshire. Kent v. Middlesex. Derbyshire v. Gloucestershire. Durham v. New Zealand (Two days).

SHOOTING—To-day and To-morrow—National R.A. Meeting at Bisley.

ATHLETICS—To-day and To-morrow—Army Championship.

LAWN TENNIS—To-day and To-morrow—Tennis at England and Dublin.

To-day—Inter-Zone Final of the Davis Cup.

GOLF—To-day, To-morrow and To-day after tomorrow—Canadian Amateur Championship.

SWIMMING—To-morrow and To-day after tomorrow—Hamburg v. Berlin.

THE INSURANCE "GAME."

County Cricket Clubs Getting the Benefit.

AGAINST THE WEATHER.

How many of the cricket enthusiasts in this Colony realize that insurance policies against rain are taken out by counties participating in the County Championship? Nevertheless it is true. News from home tells us that Mr. Robert Gambles, manager of the Pius Department of the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, has not been too pleased with weather insurance recently, as there has been a considerable amount of rain during the last few weeks.

Mr. Gambles was unable to say what amount had been paid out on weather insurance in England altogether, but an estimate obtained from another expert placed it at approximately from £20,000 to £30,000. Apparently this insurance business is world wide and usually when weather is bad in one country it may be fine in another. Bad luck has continued all round this season, however. This company insured the International Tennis Tournament in France—the French Wimbledon—and two days after it was over, they handed over a cheque for more than £1,200.

Apparently all classes insure, from vacationists to shopkeepers. Mr. Gambles says that weather insurance was now being largely taken up by shopkeepers in the provinces, where there is a large Saturday trade. Week-ends have been so consistently wet that an increasing business is being done in this direction.

THE END OF A TURF CAREER.

Mr. Alexander Scott's Racing Life.

GLASGOW BANK SMASH.

Mr. Alexander Scott, an illustrious figure in the world of horse racing, died at his home in Kings Road, Norwood, S.E., at the age of eighty.

He was born in Scotland, and was a great authority on the turf. He had attended fifty-nine Derbys, but this year illness prevented him from going to Epsom.

He was proud of the fact that he knew the jockey who rode the winner of the first Cambridgeshire in 1889.

One of his stories was of Fred Archer. "In 1872," he would relate, "I remember seeing a well-backed horse, called Salvagos, win the Cesarewitch; ridden by a thin, lanky boy of fifteen at five stone seven pounds."

"It was the boy's first big winner and although he rode an excellent race I never thought for one moment he would achieve undying fame on the turf. . . . That boy's name was Fred Archer."

In 1878 and 1877 Mr. Scott won a "small fortune," backing Hampton, a horse which won a number of big races. The following year he lost every pound of his Hampton winnings in the City of Glasgow Bank smash.

Mr. Scott was the author of "Turf Memories of Sixty Years."

GOLF.

Starting Times for Sunday.

The Secretary of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club supplies the following list of starting times for teeing off on Sunday:

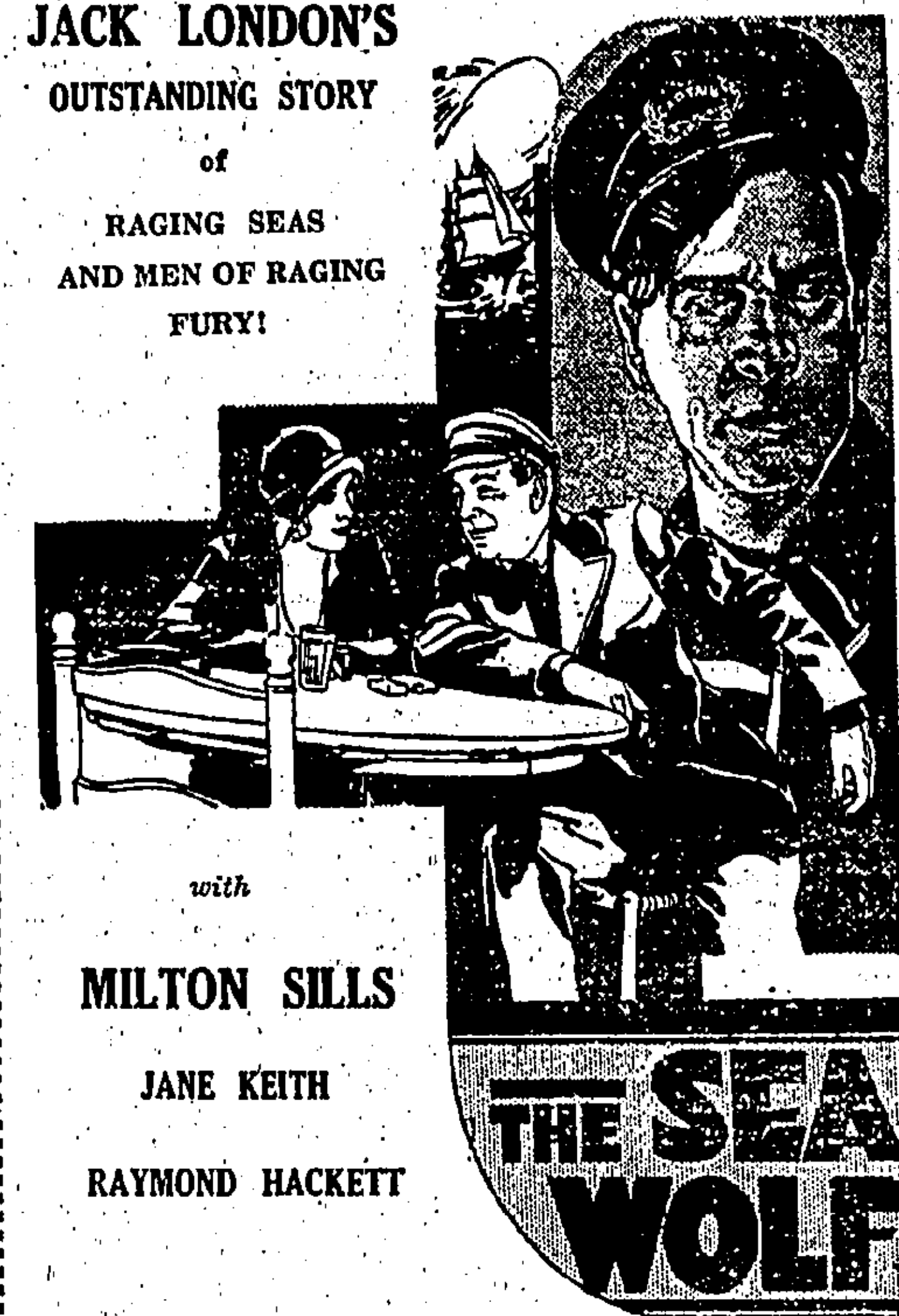
9.20 a.m. A. D. Humphreys, O. Eager.
9.24 J. H. Richardson, N. K. Littlejohn.
9.28 A. Leach, R. C. Law.
9.32 W. C. Shields, G. Castle.
9.36 D. Phipps, G. D. Law.

STAR

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20

JACK LONDON'S
OUTSTANDING STORY

RAGING SEAS
AND MEN OF RAGING
FURY!



MILTON SILLS

JANE KEITH

RAYMOND HACKETT

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20

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At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



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MAURICE CHEVALIER
The Love Parade

AN ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION

SPORTING GOSSIP

SURREY CRICKETERS
IN CAR SMASH.

DAVID JACK HONOURED.

Lall Singh Reaches
Four Figures.

SCOTT'S FUTURE.

It is good news that the rumour that R. M. N. Tisdall, the Cambridge athlete who defeated Oxford this year, would be out of competition for the whole Summer is unfounded. A sprained ankle is proving stubborn in the mending, but Tisdall is already well enough to putt the shot.

The Universal Studios at Hollywood were recently negotiating with Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, the former world's champion woman tennis player, for a series of pictures depicting her methods of play. The sum of \$150,000 (\$20,000) has been named as the fee to be paid. Helen admitted that she was interviewed by the studio officials, but she is believed to be seeking a higher offer. Her acceptance of the offer would necessitate her withdrawal from amateurism, in addition to the cancellation of her prospective renewal of the Wimbledon title contest.

The death has taken place of Mr. Charles Gordon, the international Rugby footballer. Gordon played for Richmond and was capped against Scotland from 1880-1884 and again in 1886; against Ireland from 1880-1882 and twice again in 1885-1886 and against Wales in 1881, 1884 and 1886.

There was none of the glamour usually associated with a heavy-weight championship fight when Schmeling beat Young Stribling. In spite of an intensive publicity campaign the match was a financial failure, the gate realising less than \$75,000, much below expectations.

During a golf match between St. Andrew's Town Council and Edinburgh Corporation at St. Andrew's recently, a ball played by Mr. J. C. Cantley, after travelling 70 yards through the air, fell on the ball of his opponent, Sir William Sleight.

Both balls rebounded high in the air, Sir William's carrying on to reach the green—30 yards away—while Cantley's fell short into the burn.

Kid Berg strongly denied the report that has reached him while in America from England to the effect that he is willing to meet Al Brown in London at 9st. 5lb.

Sol Gold, Kid Berg's manager, described the report as ridiculous, and without the slightest foundation.

In the annual match at Eton, Winchester lost to Eton by two wickets.

This is Eton's fifty-second win against Winchester's twenty-six. Seven of the post-war matches have been drawn but last year Eton won

by seven wickets, good bowling by Page.

Mr. Herbert Chapman, the Arsenal's manager, was presented to King Gustaf V. of Sweden, before the London team's match against a Swedish team at Stockholm recently, which the Arsenal won by 6-1. They stood talking for some ten minutes about the Arsenal team, the King showing a thorough knowledge of the British players, especially of David Jack, whom he applauded several times for his skillful play. The King was so pleased with the play of the Arsenal that he stayed until the match was over. All the papers were full of praise for the London club.

Lall Singh, the Kuala Lumpur All-Malaya batsman, who scored 1,000 runs and took 100 wickets last season, reached his 1,000 for the present season with a century scored in a local match on Sunday, July 5.

Phil Scott, heavyweight champion of Great Britain has expressed his intention of retiring from boxing and thus to relinquish his title. He says he is probably going into the property business. Apart from business he was going to find a real British champion—a world beater, a young man whom he could train and encourage to wrest back the world's heavyweight championship for Britain. To see a Briton as world champion had always been his great ambition. He added "Of course it cuts very deep, going out as I did the other night. Those boos and jeers hurt me more than any punch could have done. But I bear no malice. The British public has always given me a square deal and if I have let anybody down, I am terribly sorry. I would not fight again for £20,000."

The condition of Mr. H. M. Garland-Wells, the Surrey county cricketer and Oxford double blue, who was seriously injured in a motor-car smash on the Watford by-pass road near Elstree, is stated to be "very critical."

He is on the danger list at Redhill Hospital, Edware. His companion in the car, Mr. A. Jeacocke, who also plays for Surrey, is in the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, St. Mary's, where he was reported to be making satisfactory progress, although badly hurt.

After the collision, the car in which the cricketers were riding spun round, throwing them both into the road. They were picked up unconscious. A woman passenger in the other car was slightly hurt, but was not detained in hospital.

H. M. Garland-Wells is 23 and a brilliant young games player. Educated at St. Paul's and Oxford, he earned his blues at Oxford for cricket and association football.

At football he afterwards played for the Corinthians, the Casuals and, in 1929 for England's amateurs against Ireland. He also made several appearances for the Clapton Orient league side. His goalkeeping is excellent, and several leading clubs have invited him from time to time to play for them. As a cricketer he is a slow

(Continued in next Column.)

CRICKET LOSS TO THE COLONY

W. BRACE GUEST OF HONOUR AT THE
KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

MAINSTAY OF THE ELEVEN

REMARKABLE SEASON EXPERIENCED
IN LAST YEAR

A large number of members gathered together at the Kowloon Cricket Club last night to bid farewell to Mr. W. Brace, who is shortly leaving for home.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the President of the Club, was in the chair, while Mr. Labrum acted as master of ceremonies.

After an excellent dinner the President made a presentation to Mr. Brace which took the form of a silver tea set from the Kowloon Cricket Club and a case of pipes from the Golf Section of the Club. In the course of his speech Mr. Lindsell spoke highly of Mr. Brace, both as a cricketer and a sportsman, describing him as the Jack Hobbs of Hong Kong cricket.

Mr. Brace, he said, "joined this Club five years ago, since when he has been the mainstay of Kowloon cricket. His remarkable batting averages easily bear this out. He was also as successful with the ball."

Mr. Lindsell also mentioned that Mr. Brace served as Captain of the Club during the season 1929-30, and was on the General Committee for two years, 1927-29. "If he stays long in England," said the President, "I will expect to see him in the first-class cricket averages."

bowler and a painstaking batsman. A Jeacocke has seldom played for Surrey recently, but has batted well in the past for his county. His name is now prominent in first-class club cricket around London.

In her latest record "Pass, shoot, goal!" Gracie Fields figures as a football fan urging her team on, contending with the noise of the excited crowd and arguing with supporters of the opposition side.

Of this realistic record Mr. George Allison, the famous B.B.C. commentator on Association football, writes: "I am certain that Miss Fields's record will make a very potent appeal to the sporting public. In her own delightful way she has imparted the right atmosphere to the subject, and if the occasion should arise when the B.B.C. decide that a new football commentator is desirable I would not hesitate to recommend Miss Fields as my successor."

The presentations were then made, amidst applause, and Mr. Brace suitably replied.

The guest of honour said that though he regretted having to leave the old Club, perhaps for good, he would always have the best memories of his association with the Kowloon Cricket Club. He said that the Club possessed a very fine team and would, he was sure, do much better in the 1931-32 season.

NOTE BY "CRICKETER."

W. Brace has played four innings against Shanghai and has scored 109 runs with a highest score of 58. He has also captured 13 Shanghai wickets for 117 runs. Interport averages of 27.25 for batting and 9.00 for bowling.

Against Malaya, Brace scored 96 runs in three innings with a highest score of 43. He also took 8 Malayan wickets for 118 runs.

In the 1930-31 League cricket season he scored 368 runs in six innings with a highest score of 100 not out. Three undefeated innings gave him an average of 122.66. In the bowling line he took 6 wickets for 101 runs.

In friendly matches during the 1930-31 season he scored 290 runs in five innings, three of which were undefeated efforts, and in which two not out centuries were recorded. He also took 4 wickets for 136 runs.

Thus his complete figures for last season were as follow:—

Batting.				
League	Inns.	Runs	H.S.	N.O.
League	6	368	100*	3
Friendly	5	290	112*	3
Total	11	658	112*	6

Bowling.				
League	O.	M.	R.	W.
League	30.1	8	101	6
Friendly	39	9	136	4
Total	69.1	17	237	10

His scores last season were as follow:—

League.				
100* v. Craigengower C.C.				
75* v. Royal Artillery.				
75 v. University.				
58 v. Hong Kong C.C.				
39* v. Civil Service C.C.				
21 v. Indian R.C.				

Friendly.				
112* v. Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders.				
100* v. Army.				

100 Yards Back Stroke:—Leung Sui-man (C.B.C.), L. Roza Pereira (V.R.C.), S. H. Wong (University), W. Lawrence (V.R.C.), T. Paget (Kowloon S.C.).

Team Race (Teams to be chosen from):—S. V. Gittins (V.R.C.), L. Roza Pereira (V.R.C.), W. Lawrence (V.R.C.), E. B. Roza (V.R.C.), H. M. Remedios (V.R.C.), W. Foraita (V.R.C.), R. Silva Netto (V.R.C.), D. Laing (V.R.C.), T. Paget (Kowloon S.C.), E. W. Raitton (Kowloon S.C.), Leung Sui-man (C.B.C.), C. H. Tan (S.C.A.A.).

Water Polo:—R. Silva Netto (V.R.C.), Kwok Fung-sun (C.A.A.), E. Zimmern (V.R.C.), H. M. Remedios (V.R.C.), G. Roza Pereira (V.R.C.), D. Laing (V.R.C.), and M. L. Raitton (Kowloon S.C.) v. T. L. Knight (V.R.C.), J. R. Soares (V.R.C.), Li Yee-long (C.A.A.), E. W. Raitton (Kowloon S.C.), W. Lawrence (V.R.C.), L. Roza Pereira (V.R.C.), S. H. Wong (University), and S. V. Gittins (V.R.C.).

100 Yards Free Style:—W. Lawrence (V.R.C.), E. B. Roza (V.R.C.), S. V. Gittins (V.R.C.), G. Evans (R.E.), T. Paget (Kowloon S.C.), Chan Ki-chung (S.C.A.A.), C. H. Tan (S.C.A.A.).

INTERPORT TRIALS
FOR SWIMMING.

The following entries have been received for the various trials:—

Throwing the Water Polo Ball:—M. L. Raitton (Kowloon S.C.), D. Leonard (V.R.C.), E. W. Raitton (Kowloon S.C.), T. Paget (Kowloon S.C.), Chan Ki-chung (S.C.A.A.), S. H. Wong (University).

100 Yards Breast Stroke:—H. M. Remedios (V.R.C.), W. Foraita (V.R.C.), Chan Ki-chung (S.C.A.A.), George Ip (S.C.A.A.), T. Paget (Kowloon S.C.), Wan Kwong-tin (C.B.C.), Yeung Kwong-wah (S.C.A.A.), Yeung Hang-wah (S.C.A.A.).

100 Yards Free Style:—W. Lawrence (V.R.C.), E. B. Roza (V.R.C.), S. V. Gittins (V.R.C.), G. Evans (R.E.), T. Paget (Kowloon S.C.), Chan Ki-chung (S.C.A.A.), C. H. Tan (S.C.A.A.).

THE SPIRIT OF SPORT

INTERNATIONAL TILT
AND ILL-FEELING.

DETERIORATION?

Nations Too Sensitive
to Criticism.

SERIOUS ASPECT.

The question has been raised in recent years whether international sport does not do more harm than good—whether it does not increase international ill-feeling rather than international friendship, writes "Y.Y." in the "New Statesman."

The nations, now that they are linked by cable, telephone and wireless, are becoming increasingly sensitive to criticism, and there is nothing in which they are more sensitive to criticism than sport. Americans will let you say what you please about their President and almost what you like about their chief poets, but if you say what you think about something that occurred in the America's Cup race the tide of resentment rises, and one expects the matter to end at Geneva.

Original Spirit. Frenchmen take their football so seriously that, at an International Rugby match, soldiers guard the approaches to the field of play as if to prevent an outbreak of war. That is, perhaps, the original sporting spirit.

In England, in spite of its long traditions, there are still counties in which referees are occasionally chased and spectators come to blows during the game. In Ireland, I have seen middle-aged men aiming blows with umbrellas at the head of a referee whose decision they disputed. While, in South America, during the present season, there have already been two international football matches which resulted in riots and a number of deaths. Not all these occasions have been games between nations, but in all of them some kind of patriotism, local or national, has been involved.

Enjoying Good Behaviour. Within the borders of a nation this is comparatively easy. A strong ruling authority can suppress foul play on the part of the spectators as easily as foul play on the part of the players, and in time men and boys can be taught to behave themselves and even to enjoy behaving themselves.

As sport becomes international, however, it becomes more difficult to impose a universal code of sportsmanship. Each country develops its games along lines suitable to its own genius. One country is fiercer—one need not say more brutal—than another. Another is craftier. One country regards as fair what another country has always regarded as unfair.

So opposite in such matters are the points of view even of two friendly and English-speaking nations, the United States and England, that an able writer, Mr. John R. Tunis, appealed in a recent number of Harper's Magazine for a cessation of Anglo-American International contests.

A Serious Position.

Last year's contests in yachting and polo, in his opinion, resulted merely in mutual misunderstanding, partly because each of the nations has a different ideal of sportsmanship, and partly because Britons as a result of continued unsuccessful in various branches of international sport, have begun to get "just a little peevish." Mr. Tunis, on the whole, agrees with the English ideal of sportsmanship. "As between the American idea," he declares, "which turns athletics into big business and treats sport with more seriousness than politics or religion, and the English idea of sport, that it is something to take as an amusement, I am in complete agreement with the latter." On the other hand, he maintains that in practice the English are no longer living up to their cheerful, free-and-easy ideal of "Let the best man win." "Let me confess," he writes, "that over a period of time my belief in British sportsmanship and my faith in their ability to take a licking, without complaint, have received a good many setbacks. . . . It has become increasingly plain to me that while they were formerly the best of sportsmen and the most charming and delightful of opponents when vanquished, they are rapidly forfeiting their claim to that honour."

English Commentators. This criticism is founded largely on the fact that English commentators, being human, attempted to find as many reasons as possible for the English defeats in polo and yachting last year.

At the same time, in international sport, such criticism is resented. It seems ungenerous, grudging, and worthy of a yellow dog. The victor becomes even more sensitive than the vanquished as he sees the glory of his victory being snatched away from him. Perhaps the best thing would be to prevent the various nations from learning what the other nations say about them in international sport. So long as every comment is telegraphed across the world and given prominence as a "whine" or a "yawn," international sport will result merely in international recriminations.

CONCENTRATION AT
GOLF.

(Continued from Page 4.) For four months he did nothing but this. And then, returning scores for his handicap, he was placed at scratch.

Like an Indian. Bobby Jones declares that "the habit of grim concentration throughout the round is a mistake—for me, anyway. If I walk along like an Indian, concentrating on the next shot with an eighth of a mile to tramp before reaching the ball, I am tired-out when I stand up to the shot." Later, I found that a word or two with the men I am playing with, or the referee, or maybe some friend in the gallery, relieves the tension. Then, when I get to the ball, I can turn on to concentration as hard as I need."

In a large degree, everybody is a law unto himself in this matter, writes Harry Vardon in 'The Sports Dispatch.

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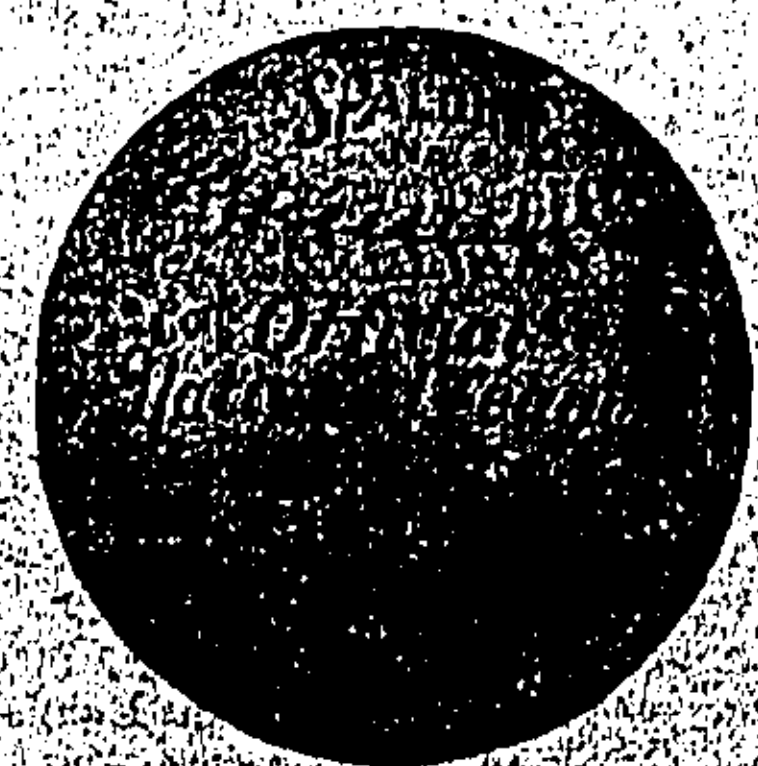
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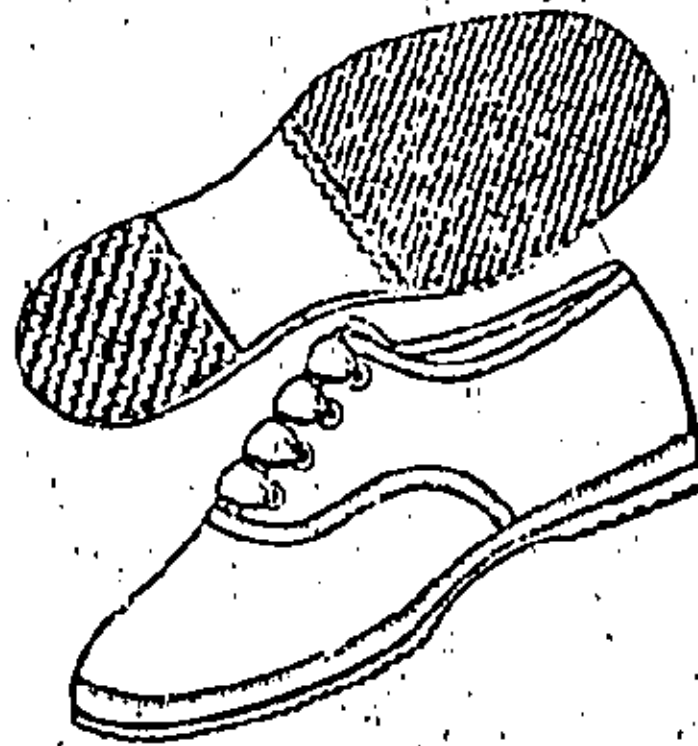
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MARRIAGE.

TROTT-MORALES.—At Hong Kong on July 17, 1931, by the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, Charles Trott, of Deal, Kent, to Trinidad Morales, of Vera Cruz.

Hong Kong, Friday, July 17, 1931.

A New Type.

The declaration in the House of Commons last night by the Minister of Education that one of the most important results of scholarship grants to elementary and secondary school children was the evolution of a new National type which was healthier and more self-reliant and better equipped to meet the difficulties of life than were past generations, brings to mind the enormous strides which have been made in Britain since the Education Act of 1902, which at the time excited an acute and prolonged controversy. The most marked progress has undoubtedly been in secondary education, and in no direction has the Act of 1902 proved more fruitful. At the end of the nineteenth century secondary instruction in England was still provided chiefly by endowed grammar schools, by proprietary schools established by religious bodies or joint-stock companies, and by private enterprise. No public provision was made for secondary education as such; what financial assistance was forthcoming from municipal sources was given indirectly under cover of the grants under the Technical Instruction Acts, while in the administration of central grants for the first years of the working of the Board of Education Act of 1899, no absolute differentiation between secondary and technical

functions was recognised. The establishment of local authorities with direct duties in respect of secondary education, and the re-organisation of the central office with reference to the three branches of education, elementary, secondary, and technical, rendered possible for the first time an adequate treatment of the problem of public secondary education as a whole.

An undoubted stimulus was given to secondary education in the great centres of industry by the rise of the new university colleges, among which must be reckoned those established expressly for women. In the main the influence of these new institutions made for a non-classical and scientific type of curriculum in the popular secondary schools. At the same time, the pressure of the School Boards influenced secondary education in two ways. In the first place, the elementary schools were found to act as "feeders" for schools of a higher type, and the idea of the "educational ladder" began to play a leading part in plans for the organisation of national education. It was seen that there must be schools to which the more advanced scholars could pass from the public elementary schools, and scholarships to assist such scholars to continue their education in this way. In the next place it was recognised that to provide adequately for the further education of public elementary scholars a new type of school was required. Thus there came into being, through the initiative of the great School Boards, what were known as higher-grade elementary schools. These were really secondary schools of the third grade and, as the Commission on Secondary Education observed, the School Board simply stepped in, to fill the educational void which the Schools Inquiry Commissioners had proposed to fill by schools of that name.

The work of the organisation of the material means of education has largely been accomplished in the civilised world; that of determining the true theory and practice of the educative process itself is still incomplete. To that both discussion of the philosophy of life and of the relative values in life, of various kinds of experience and experiment in the light of the conclusions reached are needed. The problem will never be absolutely solved, for that would imply an absolutely best education irrespective of conditions; but its practical solution will be reached when a true adjustment is made between the process of education and the life for which that education is intended. A preparation, a

News in Brief.

Two Chinese cases of typhoid fever were notified yesterday.

The lowest open air temperature yesterday was 88 degrees. The humidity was 83 at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Between these hours the rainfall was 0.06 inch.

Notices to mariners posted at the Harbour Office state that quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Swatow on account of cholera, and from Pakhoi on account of plague.

Resulting from the taking, in mistake of an unknown powder in order to cure a headache, a woman, Leung Man-hing, aged 63 years, and living at 44 Ko Lung Terrace, became seriously ill, and died on the way to hospital.

The manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, King's Building, has reported to the Police that about 9 a.m. on Tuesday, two Chinese entered the offices and removed two overhead electric fans. At the time it was presumed that they were taking the fans to be repaired, but nothing has been seen of them since.

In no small measure due to the appearance of Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls in "Rookery Nook" at the King's Theatre packed houses greeted their reappearance in "Plunder" at the Central Theatre yesterday. "Plunder" is another triumph for British film productions and ought not to be missed. The writer of "Talkie Talks" has something to say about it elsewhere in this issue.

At the Central Police Court yesterday Mr. E. H. Williams, Coroner, and a Jury, composed of Messrs. R. K. Hepburn (foreman), H. H. Mundy and A. F. Delgado, held an inquest on the body of Lam Yu-yuk, the criminal patient of the Mental Hospital who ran amok on July 6 last, and, after injuring four people with a large iron nail, collapsed and died. It was stated that Lam Yu-yuk was sentenced to death at the November Assizes in 1926, but the penalty was commuted to penal servitude for life. The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

ANNAMITE GIRL REBEL?

Detained Here by the S.C.A.

UNUSUAL CASE.

A case concerning a 16-year-old Annamite girl, who is being held under the Deportation Ordinance, was mentioned before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. F. H. Losby applied for bail. It is understood that the girl is being held as an alleged revolutionary and conspirator against the Government of Indo-China, and in making his application for bail Mr. Losby remarked "I have just at the moment discovered that she has been detained by the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs."

Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds told the Magistrate that he knew something of the case, but was not in a position to say "Yes" or "No" to Mr. Losby's application. His Worship said that it was usual when an application was being made for bail, for the Police to ask the S.C.A. if it had any objection.

Mr. Losby replied that the S.C.A. had nothing to do with the matter and that it was for the Magistrate to decide, being the person who came in between the executive and the person detained. There must be a complete divorce between the departments concerned, he contended, and suggested further discussion in Chambers.

Mr. L. H. V. Booth, A.S.P., officer in charge of the case, was then fetched by C.D.I. Reynolds, and he attended the discussion in Chambers.

KOWLOON'S LATEST CINEMA.

Prince's Theatre to Be Opened To-day.

Kowloon's latest cinema, the Prince's Theatre, will be opened this afternoon by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, the time fixed for the official opening being 5 o'clock. After the official opening the guests, a large number of whom have been invited, will be shown at a special performance of the Fox picture "Salute."

There will be two shows open to the public to-morrow at 7.15 and 9.15. Commencing from to-morrow there will be four performances daily at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, and 9.15 p.m. "Hill's Angels" has been chosen for the opening attraction and will be screened for a five days run.

MONEY FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Votes at Council Meeting.

NO MORE NEW TAXES?

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, five financial resolutions proposed by the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Wilfrid T. Southern), amounting to a vote for \$2,538,000, were duly passed at the second reading yesterday.

The Council also passed the second reading of a Bill authorising the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$2,486,577.02 to defray charges during the year 1930.

The Colonial Secretary, introducing the first motions, explained that various public works had at different times been approved by the Council. The proposed expenditure was referred to in the 1931 Budget discussion, but no formal resolution on the matter was made. The present motions were intended to regularise the position.

SOME RE-ADJUSTMENTS.

Nine months had elapsed since the printed Estimates were drawn up, and it had, therefore, been necessary to make a closer estimate of the amount likely to be this year. Hence, more money was required for the Shing Mun Scheme, first section, the Aerodrome and the Vehicular Ferry; and less for the Aberdeen Valley and Shing Mun, second section, schemes. The increase at the Aerodrome was largely due to the bigger size of the hangar now being erected, of which the Air Ministry had undertaken to bear half the cost.

The decrease on the Shing Mun Valley section was due to the Secretary of State having so far confined the work to that on filters. The sanction for the whole scheme was at present held up, pending expert consideration of the designs.

The Details. The total amount asked for was, therefore, \$2,538,000 as against the amount of \$2,210,000 in the printed Estimates. However, the state of the surplus balances in 1930 was much more satisfactory than could have been anticipated. The small increase need cause no concern.

The five motions were then moved and passed. They were:— Expenditure of \$350,000 on the Shing Mun Valley Water Supply scheme.

Expenditure of \$568,000 on the Kai Tak Aerodrome.

Expenditure of \$750,000 on the Aberdeen Valley.

Expenditure of \$140,000 on filters in connection with the Shing Mun Valley Water Scheme.

Expenditure of \$730,000 to the Vehicular Ferry.

All the expenditure is to be incurred in 1931, to be met by a future loan, and meanwhile charged as an advance from the surplus funds of the Colony.

Better Than Expected.

The Colonial Secretary next moved a Bill to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$2,486,577.02 to defray the charges of the year 1930. The measure was seconded by the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. Edwin Taylor), after which the Hon. Mr. Shenton rose to express the appreciation of the unofficial members of the Colony's finances in 1930. In a difficult year, keen foresight and sound judgment had carried them through with an actual deficit of \$301,173 only—a position which was hardly anticipated.

Mr. Shenton also expressed the hope that revenue would prove sufficient, and that increased taxation would not be found necessary in the next estimates.

Enough Imposts!

The Hon. Mr. Kotewall echoed the sentiments on behalf of the Chinese unofficials. But he felt incumbent upon him, as representative of the Chinese, to try to add emphasis to the plea that no fresh taxation should be imposed. In less than one year, the assessment rates had been increased four per cent, shipping charges raised, duties on liquor and tobacco substantially augmented, stamp duty raised, and taxes imposed on certain forms of entertainment. World-wide depression and local unrest in China still had an adverse effect on the trade of the Colony, which was no longer able to bear any additional taxation, whatever its position in that respect with regard to other Colonies.

A Note of Hope.

His Excellency the Governor, after thanking the speakers for their remarks, said revenue was coming in very satisfactorily, and it was hoped this year to balance revenue and expenditure, in spite of a previous estimated Budget deficit of two million dollars. The financial position of the Colony was much more satisfactory at the present time, and compared very favourably with any British Colony. Careful thought was necessary, however, as to the extent of restriction of public works.

His Excellency echoed the hope that increase of taxation for the 1932 Budget would not be necessary.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Member And "Matter Of Principle."

At the meeting of the Finance Committee which followed that of the Legislative Council, votes totalling \$249,755 were passed. Details have already appeared in the columns of the China Mail.

The Hon. Mr. Paterson raised a question of practice in connection with a vote for \$209,921, Personal Emoluments, Public Works Department. It was explained in the minute that the amount had already been provided for under Public Works Loans Account. But until the approval of the Secretary of State had been received, approving the amendment of the Pensions Minute governing the salaries of officers seconded to loan work, it would be necessary to charge them to Personal Emoluments. A reimbursement from loan funds would be made in due course.

Mr. Paterson thought these salaries should not be charged to the loan but the Colonial Secretary (Chairman of the Committee) replied that he thought the charge a proper one. The step had been sanctioned in standing orders.

An Analogy.

Mr. Paterson repeated that he thought the action was wrong in principle. Only people specially engaged from outside the Colony for purposes of the loan, should be charged against it. He asked if such a procedure could be adopted in municipal work.

The Chairman: Yes, in Government work.

Mr. Paterson: The Government can do anything!

The Hon. Mr. Bell agreed with the Chairman, but instanced a case in his own office where he had employed "outside labour" but put his own engineer in charge of the work. He wanted to charge the salary to that work, but the Head Office directed otherwise.

WINDOW SMASHING AT 'NO. 10.'

Lewis Colville Miller, aged 61, who was stated to have been released from prison after serving a sentence for window breaking at 10, Downing Street, was charged at Bow Street Police Court a week later with breaking another window at the same place, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Miller told the Magistrate that he was penniless, and the only alternatives open to him were suicide, the workhouse, and prison. Suicide was repellent, and the conversation of men in the workhouse was unbearable. In prison he had at least the privacy of a cell at night, where he could think his own thoughts.

Ten Years Ago.

[From the "China Mail" of July 17, 1921.]

To-day's dollar is worth 2/8.

Arising out of the wages dispute in which local painters demand a uniform 30 per cent increase, a Chinese appeared at the Central Police Court this morning charged with having threatened a paint scraper in Hunghom.

Trapector Aris, who prosecuted, said that the complainant and the defendant were both members of the paint scrapers' guild. On July 14 the defendant is alleged to have adopted and threatened the complainant who was on his way to work for a certain contractor whom the guild had boycotted.

The case was adjourned until July 27. Bail of \$250 was allowed.

NEW DELHI

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE VICEROY'S HOUSE.

[By Robert Byron in Country Life.]

The Rome of Hindostan lies on a scorched and windswept plain, historic with tumbledown memorials of the Mohammedan conquerors. Across this plain glitters now an eighth, an English, Delhi, a vision of domes and towers, pink and cream against the morning blue and the new green trees below. The vision is unique. For never before has man used colour on this landscape scene. A pattern of avenues and waterways converges on the domes and towers, whose nether parts, the home of Government, rest on a low eminence. In the centre of this group, astride the far end of the pattern's axis, stands the Viceroy's House.

The beauty of this building transcends the merely panoramic. The coloured and theatrical facade of Islam has been annexed to a more intellectual, three-dimensional tradition of solid form and exact proportion—the tradition of Europe. The result has been to create one of the great palaces of the world, and the only one erected within the last hundred years. Its architecture co-sines the grandeur of Bernini and the subtlety of Palladio with the colour, shade, and water of Mohammedan Asia. Its maker is Sir Edwin Lutyens, whom posterity will celebrate as the last of the humanists, and as an artist who expressed, in his medium, the splendour of a political idea.

Fusion of Motifs.

In the eighteenth century the English had imported into India a severe and rather uncouth classical style which they adapted to the needs of the climate. Subsequently, with the subordination of aesthetics to sentiment and reminiscence, a hideous chaos developed, in which Hindu ornament and Moslem domes fought for the possession of Gothic substructures. In 1911 English and Indian opinion still demanded a fusion of national motifs. Sir Edwin Lutyens sought solution of the problem on a less superficial basis. While holding fast to the first principles of humanist architecture, line, proportion and mass, he discovered, from the Mogul builders, how those principles might be adapted to a land whose natural conditions necessitate their modification. Colour and form, in the Indian landscape, are destroyed by the sunlight. To provide colour, the Moguls employed the rosy, blood-red sandstone of Dholpur. Sir Edwin followed their example, combining it with cream stone from the same quarries and thus of the same texture. To counteract the loss of solid form was a greater difficulty. This difficulty—Hindu architects originally solved by means of intensive ornamentation, so arranged as to form patterns of structural illusion. The Mogul builders, on the other hand, chose a more impressionist method, evolving the sweeping blade-like cornice known as the "chujja," the miniature roof pavilion known as the "chattri," whose statements of shadow, respectively mobile and static, were sufficiently pronounced to resist the refraction of light from the ground. Sir Edwin chose the Mogul method as the more consonant with the broad lines of humanist architecture, and with the genius for balance and proportion that was peculiarly his own. To have chosen the Hindu solution would have been to have loosed a host of medieval filigree-workers on the walls of a Blenheim.

The Result.

Thus was the fusion, so earnestly desired by political sentimentalists, accomplished. It was fusion, not of historical reminiscences, but of two schools of architectural thought. The outcome of it is monumental. Never was so large, so well planned, so arrogant, yet so lovely a palace—so fit a setting for the man who, if power be measured by the number of those subject to it, is the most powerful man that breathes. Beside these intrinsic qualities, the house exhales an external, conscious monumentality. This takes the form, in its walls, of convergent perpendiculars, a form specially approved by modern taste, which contrasts strangely but harmoniously with the sober order of pillars along the loggia and produces an effect of indissoluble union with the ground. But the climax, the shout of the imperial suggestion, is the dome, reared blind and sudden from the middle of the house. From a white drum, incised like the Buddhist railings of Sanchi, rises a copper hemisphere on a band of red and white. Below the drum, another drum, now red, extrudes four

octagonal turrets, which culminate, with their drum, in an encircling gallery of black shade. Beneath this lower drum, a white base with sliced corners descends to the roof. Not a window, nor a door, nor a hint of utilitarianism, interpolates upon the monumental affirmation of temporal power. This dome is an offence against democracy, a slap in the face of the modern average man, with his second hand ideals, and an artistic achievement whose precedent must be sought among the empires of Antiquity.

Four and a Half Acres.

The house covers a total area of four and a half acres. Its ground plan takes the form of a central rectangle, pointing north and south the main axis of the city, to whose outer corners are attached four rectangular wings pointing east and west. The east main front and the west garden front thus present gigantic bays. Their total length, including the width of the wings, measures almost 200 yards; while that of the north and south fronts is about 160 yards. The garden bay is shallower than that of the east front, since the central rectangle has been extended on the west to include the state and semi-state apartments. The dome, situated in the centre of the complete rectangle, formed by the outer angles of the four wings, is thus nearer the east main front than the west garden front, and dominates the new arrival, as it should. The south front discloses the total length, 57 yards each, of the two south wings, 57 yards each, of the two south wings, and is recessed between them to display, after a short interval, a three-sided court. This is raised on a platform supported by subterranean arches and adorned with two bronze cobras on slender pillars, which spurt thin streams of water into the rounded ends of a long basin. The north front is similarly composed of the two north wings. But the corresponding space between them is occupied by a massive windowless projection approached by a long flight of steps and flanked by gazebos. In the midst of this enormous pylon a tall arched recess gives access to an inner court, invisible from without, whose western end describes a shallow curve. This court, which is also above the level of the basement, contains two fountain cones which pour into a basin similarly shaped to that on the south.

Viceroy's House.

The Raisina Hill, which uplifts the Government buildings above the plain, narrows towards its western end to receive the Viceroy's House, which lies athwart it. Consequently the house has two ground levels, those on the north and south being lower than those on the east and west. From the lower level to the eye of the dome the height is 180 feet; from the upper, 170 feet. The house consists of four storeys: a basement equal with the upper, that is to say with the garden on the west and the Viceroy's Court on the east; a main floor containing the Durbar Hall and state apartments; and an upper floor immediately beneath the cornice.

Viewed from the lower level of the north and south, these floors are resolved architecturally as follows: A red podium with a heavy batter contains the first two, in this, massive bracketed arches of Hindu shape give access to the basement; above these runs a gallery 10 feet high shaded by a cornice "chujja," after which the red stone stops, at a height of 29 feet from the ground. Thence forward the white stone, which includes the parapet, cornice, order of pillars, and subbase to the order, and contains the main and upper floors, achieves the effect of batter by means of delicate in-stepping—imperceptible from a distance, but at close quarters preventing too great a concatenation with the vertical pillars of the loggia and portico. The angles of the wings and of the eastern bay are formed of coupled pavilions, pylon shaped and separated by pillared recesses. Between the coupled run loggias upheld by rows of pillars 28 feet high. Above the loggia projects the second cornice "chujja," 8 feet in depth, a thin blade of white stone patterned underneath in red, whose heavy shadow, running the whole way round the house without a break, is primarily responsible for the unification of so many diverse elements.

Red Stone

From the top of the cornice to the top of the red stone foundation the height is 84½ feet.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Sastri on Freedom of Worship.

NO INTERFERENCE.

The future of Christian missions in India was discussed in a paper before the East India Association in London by the Rev. W. Paton, secretary of the International Missionary Council.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri declared that the last thing that a self-governing India would do would be to prevent freedom of worship and religion. He said that the benefit of missions to India was recognised.

Mr. Sastri deprecated the distorted picture of India, sometimes given in Britain by missionaries, but said that there need be no fear of interference with the activities of missions.

The Rev. W. Paton, in his address, said that there would be room in a new India for the expression of the evangelising spirit of Christianity.

He pointed out that the Delhi Unity Conference of 1924, which had never been repudiated, agreed unequivocally to the freedom of the individual to practise and preach his own religion, while a similar declaration was passed by the recent Karachi Congress.

Mr. Paton considered that the crucial point for future policy lay in binding up the task of missions with Indian Christianity so that the freedom of the one was the freedom of the other.

He concluded with the statement that Christianity ought not to be regarded as something foreign, but something international or super-national and able to become truly nationalised in every land.

THE DEAF JURYMAN.

When a jury were considering their verdict at the London Sessions it was intimated that one of them was deaf and had not heard the evidence, so the case had to be retried.

It was a pity that juryman had not asked to be excused at the outset, as did one who told Lord Darling that he was deaf in one ear. "You may certainly be excused," said the Judge. "We can't have a juryman who cannot hear both sides."

Above this the parapet, 8 feet high and interrupted at rare intervals with Chattris of the most reticent character, meets the sky with an imperceptibly decisive red inlay. The total height of the white stone is thus 42½ feet as compared with 29 feet of red on the lower levels and 19 feet on the upper. These ratios determine, with the utmost success, the optical balance and proportions of the house.

At the outer end of the four wings, at the inner ends of the south wings, and on either side of the east portico the parapet upholds massive in-stepped plinths, each of which carries two circular basins, and reaches a total height of 20 feet. These are fountains: a circular sheet of water descends from one basin into the other. The total height from the top of the fountains to the lower ground levels is 91½ feet.

On the east and west, where the ground is higher, the foundation line of red stone continues at the same level, but here only 19 feet above the ground. This red base is broken by a series of magnificently proportioned arches, whose heavy keystones, destined to be carved and spoiled, bind their arcs to the white subbase of the order. From inside those on the west garden front, which are somewhat smaller than those on the east, depend lace palmets of red stone, frivolous and charming. On the east, the arches are farther apart and their continuity is interrupted by the main portico, which consists of twelve pillars 30 feet high and placed at intervals slightly irregular. The capitals of these pillars, which resemble, as do those of the whole order, the headpieces of a caryatid, are adorned with four pendant stone bells; for a legend says that so long as the bells are silent so long will the dynasty reign.

The portico is approached by a flight of steps that reach to the height of the red foundation, and crowd each longer and broader as they descend to meet the ground. On either side of the steps lie round pools flanked by empty marble pedestals intended for the reception of brancing horses. Into these pour thin sprays of water, curved like the teeth of a mechanical hay rake. Between the coupled pavilions above, which flank the portico, white marble statues of the King and Queen contrast their brightness with the dull cream of the sandstone.

MAN-MADE ISLANDS ACROSS ATLANTIC.

Verne-Like Scheme Has Strong Braking.

SEADROMES.

First news of the scheme to establish synthetic islands across the Atlantic was greeted by the public with scepticism.

But other people, more important than the Man in the Street, are impressed with the idea. So much so that, according to the New York Evening Post, contracts for the construction of a seadrome have been let.

Financial backing is forthcoming from the Du Ponts and the heads of General Motors, and among those interested in the development programmes are the United States Bureau of Standards, the Sperry Gyroscope Co., the U.S.A. Navy, General Electric, and some headline industrial concerns.

The inventor of the seadrome is Edward R. Armstrong, a Canadian aviation pioneer, who is a Du Pont engineer. He designed a floating landing deck, which will be 130 feet above the normal surface of the ocean, 1,100 feet long, 340 feet wide in the middle, 180 feet wide at either end.

Accommodation for 350.

It will be so constructed that, if necessary, it can be lengthened to 1,500 feet. In the middle and on either side are gasoline and oil tanks, repair stations, storage rooms for their supplies, personnel quarters, and an hotel. The latter will be able to accommodate 350 people in the daytime and 100 for the night.

The long, open deck rests on thirty-two streamlined iron columns, which are supported by buoyancy tanks fifty feet below the surface of the ocean, when then water is still, a depth at which there is little or no wave action. These buoyancy tanks are connected by other iron columns to ballast tanks. The deep sea draft of the drome on station duty is 177 feet.

What set the scheme on its watery legs was a demonstration. The article continues:—

They built a model of the seadrome and of the 960-foot Majestic on a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot, put them in a tank, turned the wind-machine loose on them, and then took moving pictures. I saw the Majestic, pitching, tossing, and rolling in the (relatively) huge waves. The seadrome was immovable. They made a large model and gave it the severest of tests, submitting it to the influence of what corresponded to a gale of 100 miles an hour. The maximum tilt of the drome was at an angle of two and a half degrees.

Bigger and Better.

Mr. Armstrong also showed me movies of a larger model, weighing two tons, and thirty-six feet long—one thirty-second of actual size. This they tested in the waters of Chesapeake Bay, exposing it to conditions three and four times more severe than the real thing will ever have to encounter.

The effect, to the naked eye, was just the same.

No water touched or even came within a few feet of the deck.

"You see," said Mr. Armstrong, "being an open structure resting on legs, the wave motion goes through it so that it does not break up the waves or offer any resistance to their force."

Very good, you say. But how will so huge a mass be moored in midocean? Like this:—The drome will be moored to a huge buoy, which will be attached to a 1,500-ton concrete boat, sunk in the bed of the ocean, by cables of 17,000 feet long.

The advantage of thus mooring the seadrome will be that it can trail into the wind. The anchor will be self-righting and non-fouling. After it is towed into position it will be flooded so that it cannot either be turned over or pulled sideways.

The First.

Armstrong, who is operating in conjunction with the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation, intends to lay a string of eight seadromes across the Atlantic. First of them will be situated midway between U.S.A. and the Bermudas. It will be experimental only for the extent of training and developing personnel.

So enthusiastic is the writer of the article as to the possibilities of the seadrome that he predicts that "regular plane service to Europe, on a practical paying basis, is not merely in sight, but within about three years of actual accomplishment."

INDIAN STATES.

Majority of Princes Said to Favour Federation.

A TEMPERATE BLESSING.

Simla, June 11.

I understand, writes the Statesman's correspondent, that of the answers hitherto received to the questionnaire sent out to the Indian States, the great majority gives support to the federal idea.

The questionnaire, which was a comprehensive document accompanied by a fully explanatory memorandum for the benefit of Princes not thoroughly versed in constitutional law, was issued on behalf of the Indian States delegation at the Round-Table Conference and signed by the Nawab of Bhopal as leader of the delegation.

It was intended that the Princes should have plenty of time to weigh the questions and consider their replies, and it is therefore natural that a great many answers have yet to be received.

I gather, however, that about fifty replies have been sent already and that, several Princes, who might have been expected to shy at federation, have now given it their blessing—some of them a temperate blessing, perhaps, but general approval for all that.

Almost certainly the vast majority of the Princes recognise that federation is bound to come sooner or later; they are divided mainly on the question of "how soon" or "how late."

Some of them, too, are anxious about their safeguards and would like assurances on that point before they will answer either the primary or the secondary question; but matters such as these, after all, are among the reasons d'être and items on the agenda of the future Round-Table Conference.

What matters now is that there should be some general information to indicate whether, and to what extent, it is still worth while to pursue an early federal goal.

The Patiala group will thus have done a service to its order if it has encouraged others of the Princes to make their views known clearly and early.

Maharaja of Indore's View.

I am desirous to make it clear that the Maharaja of Indore is one of the Princes who, though disliking the Round-Table Conference's federal proposals, is not enamoured of the alternative suggested by the Ruler of Patiala.

Like others of the Princes, he feels that the States allowed themselves to be stampeded into federalist thought a little too easily in the first flush of the London Conference, but he also agrees that federation is bound to come at some time in an indefinite future.

Maharaja of Kashmir's Views.

Simla, June 21.

The text is available of a manifesto issued by the Maharaja of Kashmir, denouncing the Patiala scheme.

He strictly adheres to the views which he expressed in London and gives emphatic support to an All-India federation, "which ensures the stability and integrity of British India, also unity of Governments and States."

The Maharaja of Kashmir's firm view is that the federation is the only remedy for the Indian problem, including British India and the States.

H.H. concedes that certain important details have not yet been considered, and certain features of special Indian States require adjustment, but he is confident that with honest good-will and all-round statesmanship, a remedy could be found for all doubts and difficulties.

The Maharaja expresses full confidence in the ability of the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, to carry the scheme toward to a definite result.

RUBBER BOOTS.

Save Child from Live Rail.

Harold Lockyer, aged 4, of Wickham Street, Welling, Kent, who wandered on to the Southern Railway between Doleheath and Welling in search of flowers, was electrocuted by a live rail. His companion, Alice Hill, aged 8½, also of Wickham Street, attempted to drag Lockyer off the line after he had been killed. She was not hurt. It is thought that the rubber boots she was wearing saved her life.

To get on to the permanent way the children had to mount a fence and climb an embankment.

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*KIDDERPORE	5,300	5th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*SOMALI	6,800	8th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	15th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*PADUA	6,000	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KARNATA	9,000	29th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*ALIPORE	5,300	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*CATHAY	15,000	12th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SOUDAN	6,800	19th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KALYAN	9,000	26th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

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TANDA	7,000	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*SOUDAN	6,800	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama.
CATHAY	15,000	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama.
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*NANKIN	7,000	27th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

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SHIPBUILDING.

Workers and Effects of Rationalisation.

At the annual conference at Great Yarmouth of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Mr. W. Sherwood, in his presidential address said that they met under the shadow of possible great industrial conflicts, at a time when large numbers of their members were unemployed and the "key" industries of the country were most depressed.
They needed a revival of the old spirit of the pioneers of the trade union movement. Reorganisation within the movement, with full resources, both numerically and financially, was an absolute necessity. The industrial depression during the past two or three years had swept the world, bringing in its train complexities in industrial questions which would require the utmost discipline and loyalty in the trade union movement to ensure a solution satisfactory to its members.

Publicity Campaign.

The huge publicity campaign launched by the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, having for its purpose the reducing of wages and lowering existing conditions of employment, was, Mr. Sherwood continued, scientifically organized and directed by those controlling industrial finance. It was not confined to Britain or to Europe, but extended to the Continent of America, where, it was freely stated, the Governor of the Bank of England when in that country, discussed wage reductions with bankers who held the key to the existing situation by their control of credit.
Side by side with increased activity in rationalisation and trustification of industry, standardisation both of material and product, simplification of processes, and improvements in the system of transport and marketing had benefited the employers, but had created problems for the workers. These problems could be dealt with effectively only by trade union action working through a federated power.

Wage Standards.

Once more they were face to face with demands of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation for changes in existing wage standards and conditions of employment. At a recent conference between their federation and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, a review of the condition of the shipbuilding industry was given.
It was stated that from the beginning of 1930 a reduction began in the number of orders, which had steadily become more serious. This had affected the amount of tonnage under construction, the amount of tonnage launched, and naturally the tonnage begun. Unemployment in the largest shipbuilding centres had more than doubled in a year, but it must not be concluded that this was entirely due to lack of orders. It had been greatly increased owing to the effect of rationalization within the shipbuilding industry.
The country was still the leading shipbuilding country of the world, and with a return to prosperity would more than hold its own in the world's markets. They would remind the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation that a lowering of earnings would be no solution of their difficulties, neither would any

attack on systems of payment by result prove helpful to them in their present difficulties.

Agreements Revised.

Since the amalgamation of the employers' local association into the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation steps had been taken to revise many of the local agreements and alter the procedure for the avoidance of disputes. The Employers' Federation desired that the procedure for the avoidance of disputes should be national in character, and to that end had asked the various shipbuilding trade unions to discuss the matter with them.
"We are satisfied," said Mr. Sherwood, "that in the interests of the employers and workmen the local machinery should continue to exist. Absence of local disputes in these ship-repairing centres is the surest proof of the efficiency of local machinery."

Rationalization within the industry continued. The National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited had induced the investing public to subscribe £1,000,000 having for its object the closing down of what were, in the opinion of shipbuilders, redundant and obsolete shipyards. The process of increasing the number of men out of employment would continue.
Their federation must insist, therefore upon the principle of compensation being applied whether men were dismissed of their right to labour. Never in the history of their industry was centralized effort, working through their federation, more essential. Sectionalism must be abolished, and unity of purpose achieved.

Changed Hours.

A semblance of unity was shown by the various shipyard trade unions sitting together in national conference, but the great need was for one unified force, scientifically directed, closely federated, acting together as a common unit against any further encroachment on wages and conditions. Important steps have been taken to induce all trade unions having a membership within the industry to become members of the federation.

Demands were made by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation for changes in hours and conditions of employment which would cancel benefits of all agreements favourable to workmen obtained during the past 35 years. He felt sure that the unions their federation embraced would take their full share in the protection of the 47-hour working week. The full resources of their federated power would be used in defence. After referring to the action of their executive on May 8, in informing the employers that they could not authorize further negotiations upon the terms proposed by the employers, Mr. Sherwood said: "Whatever may confront us I feel sure we will observe the great principles of loyalty and unity to the trade union movement."

Dispossessed Workers.

The conference passed a resolution expressing the opinion that further reductions of wages would be no solution of the economic difficulties of the industry. On the subject of rationalization in shipbuilding the conference expressed its determination to press forward, in further conferences with National Shipbuilders Security, Limited, the principle of compensation for workmen dispossessed of their work.
The question of long credits to our shipbuilders to enable them to carry out orders from the Soviet Government created considerable

discussion, and the emergency committee was instructed to approach the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Labour and the Lord Privy Seal, to present the urgent need of Government co-operation in placing every possible facility at the disposal of the shipbuilding companies.

The conference considered the present position in the engineering industry, and, while hoping for a solution of the deadlock, expressed a strong determination to resist the employers' demands. The whole case is to be laid before the federation members throughout the country. The recent railway settlement evoked expressions of dissent, and it was agreed that no real solution can be arrived at without public control of transport services, with some guarantee for standard wages and working conditions. Mr. Walter Wentworth, secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Cutting Machinists, was presented by the president with a cheque and a chimney clock from his colleagues on his retirement after 45 years' service to trade unionism.

MARSEILLES.

Creation of a Free Zone.

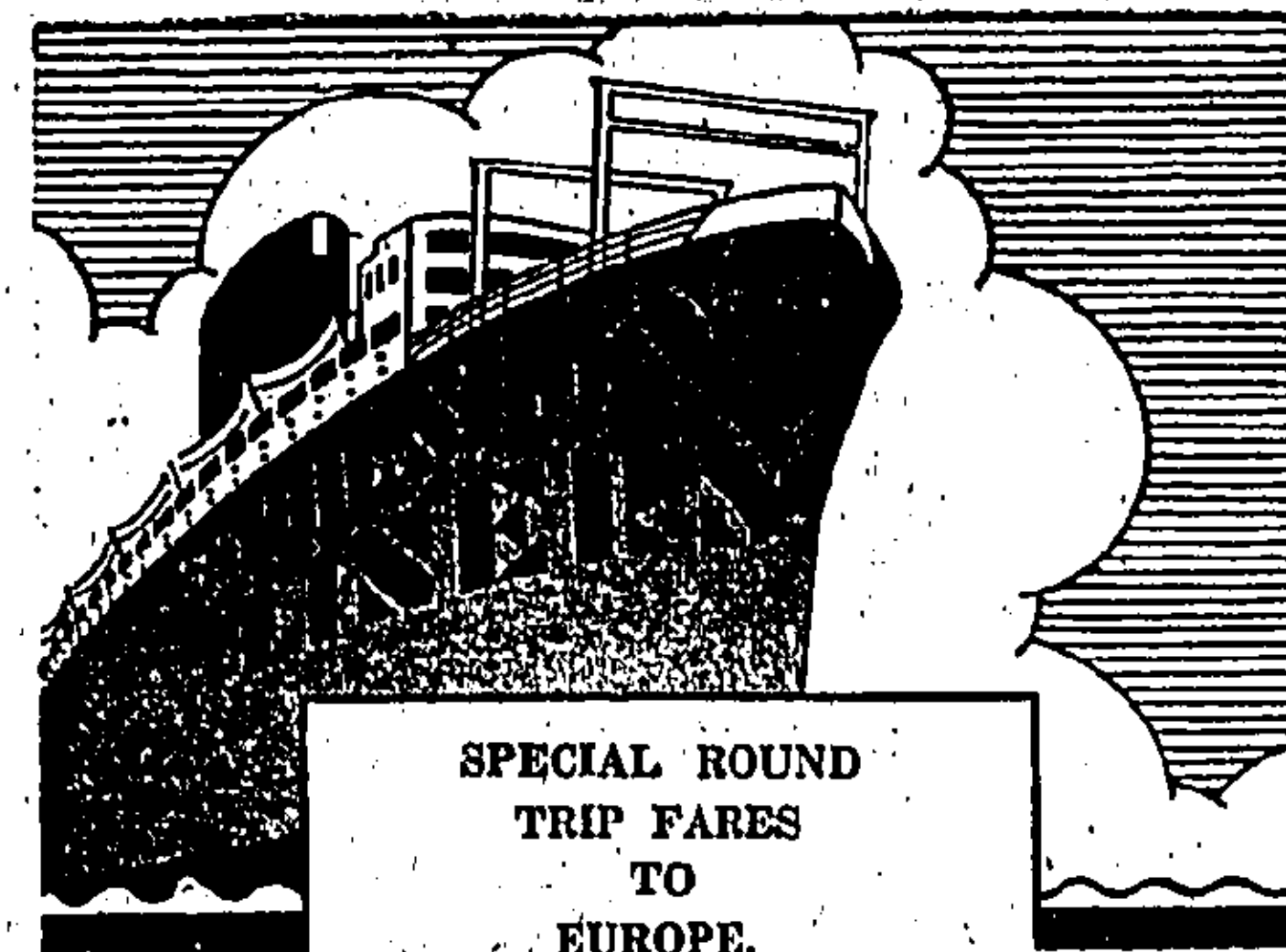
Paris, June 26.
In accordance with the desire presented by the national committee of advisers in foreign trade, decided, by way of an experiment, on the creation of a free zone at the port of Marseilles.

ASIATIC SEAMEN.

London, June 23.
In the House of Commons this week Mr. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he is aware of the frequent desertion at the docks of alien Asiatic seamen shipped on home-bound British vessels; and whether, as these alien seamen compete in an already overcrowded market, he will state what steps his Department propose to take to make these amenable to the law?

The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Short): According to the information in possession of my right hon. Friend, such desertions are not frequent. The records for the year 1930 show that 33 coloured alien seamen were reported as deserters. My right hon. Friend is satisfied that all proper vigilance is exercised by the immigration officers and the police in this matter. When an alien deserter is traced, steps are taken under the Alien Order to remove him from the United Kingdom.
"Earl Winterton: I take it the hon. Gentleman is not using the term 'alien' as applying to British Indian subjects?"
Mr. Short: No.

Lieut. - Commander Kenworthy asked the President of the Board of Trade the approximate number of aliens and Asiatics, respectively, employed in merchant ships on the British register at the present time; and how many of the Asiatics so employed are of non-British nationality?
Mr. Gillett (Secretary, Overseas Trade Department): On March 31, 1930, the number of foreign seamen (other than lascars) employed on that date in sea-trading vessels registered at ports in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands was 14,438, and the number of lascars (British subjects and foreigners) was 52,682. The number of lascars who were of non-British nationality is not known.



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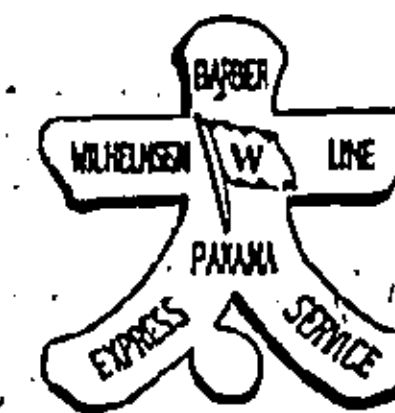
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on JULY 18th.

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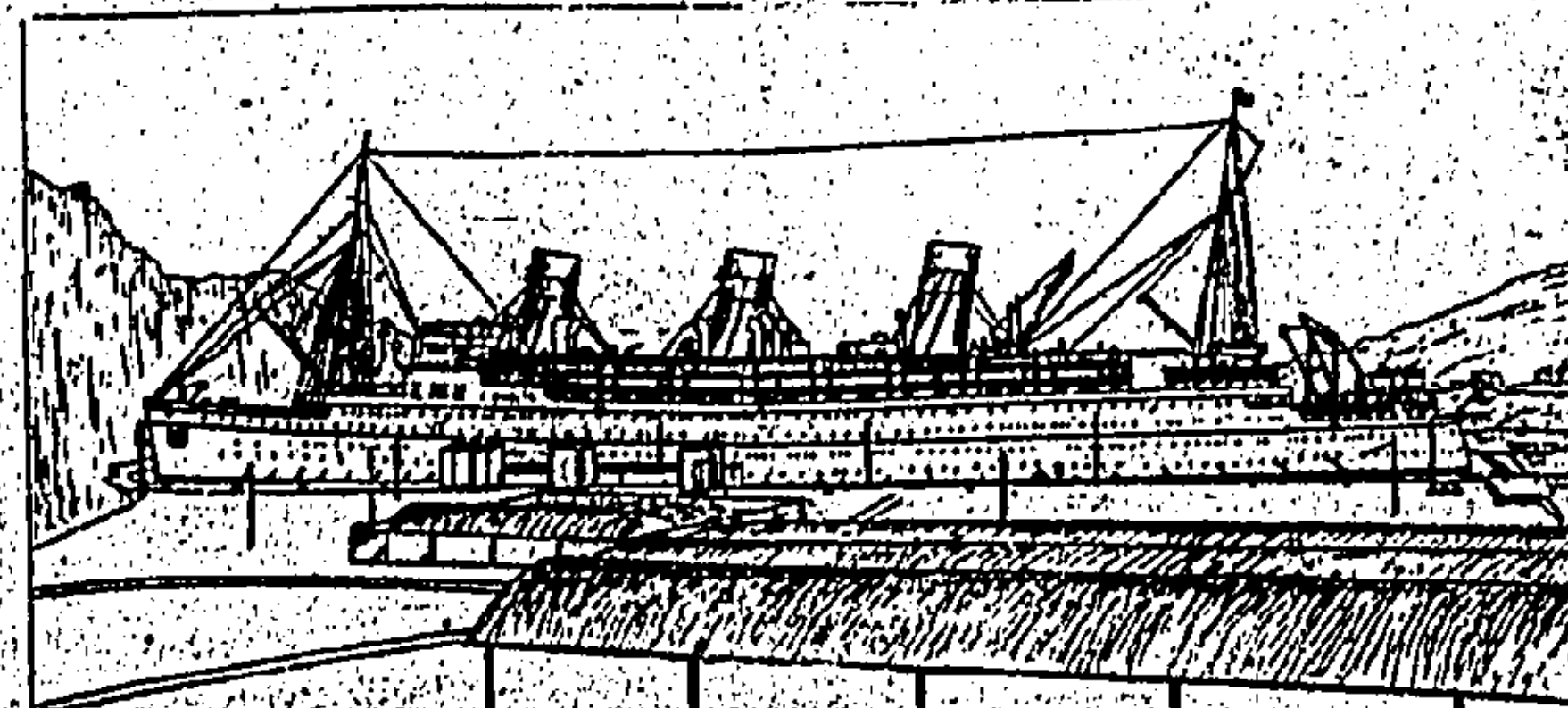
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In No. 1 Dock. Dimensions—66' 0" O.A. x 83' 6" x 48' 6" Mid. 26,000 tons Gross.
The Company possesses Six Granite Docks and Two Patent Slipways.
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Code Used: A.I.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition.
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Kindly send enquiries to the Chief Manager,
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

WATER RETURN.

Three Reservoirs Now Level.

The level and storage of water in the reservoirs on July 1, 1931, were as under:

City and Hill District.	1930	1931
Tytam	7' 0" B. 2' 0" B.	7' 0" B. 2' 0" B.
Tytam Bywash	12' 5" B. 2' 0" B.	12' 5" B. 2' 0" B.
Tytam Intermediate	8' 9" B. 2' 0" B.	8' 9" B. 2' 0" B.
Tytam Tuk	41' 5" B. 2' 0" B.	41' 5" B. 2' 0" B.
Wong Nei Chung	20' 8" B. 2' 0" B.	20' 8" B. 2' 0" B.
Pokfulam	15' 10" B. 2' 0" B.	15' 10" B. 2' 0" B.
(Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow"; A. denotes "Above Overflow"; L. denotes "Level with Overflow.")		
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons	1930	1931
Tytam	327.80	174.08
Tytam Bywash	7.79	30
Tytam Intermediate	169.78	195.00
Tytam Tuk	698.75	890.60
Wong Nei Chung	8.40	6.55
Pokfulam	22.32	52.54
Total	1,140.32	1,319.87
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June	1930	1931
Consumption	841.59	895.45
Estimated population	443,740	411,500
Consumption per head per day	25.7	21.6
Includes 64.14 million gallons from Mainland		
Includes 89.22 million gallons from Mainland		

June, 1930.—Constant supply during the whole month to district North of Queen's Road between Murray Road and East Street. 12 hours supply (6 a.m.—6 p.m.) in all other districts from June 1 to 17 inclusive. 16 hours supply (5 a.m.—9 p.m.) in all other districts from June 18 to 30 inclusive. June, 1931.—Constant supply throughout the City Hill and High Level Districts during the whole month.

Kowloon.	1930	1931
Kowloon Reservoir	7' 0" B. L.	7' 0" B. L.
Bywash	8' 9" B. L.	8' 9" B. L.
Shok Lai Pui Reservoir	2' 0" B. 1' 0" B.	2' 0" B. 1' 0" B.
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons	1930	1931
Kowloon Reservoir	278.85	435.50
Bywash	85.61	116.10
Shok Lai Pui Reservoir	25.40	25.53
Total	390.86	580.13
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June	1930	1931
Consumption	138.14	131.02
Estimated population	175,750	237,300
Consumption per head per day	25.6	18.7

Constant supply in all districts during June, 1930 and 1931.
The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.
Total rainfall: June 30, 1930, 32.49; June 30, 1931, 30.54.

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The China Mail

Friday, July 17, 1931.
Sixth Moon, 3rd Day.

ESTABLISHED
1845

大英七月十七號 禮拜五
中華民國辛未年六月初三日

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1931.

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SAFE METHOD

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AND

BEAUTY BATH "1001."

THE PHARMACY

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SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.

THE ALL-TALKING, LAUGH-PROVOKING
BRITISH COMEDY.

PLUNDER

The Celebrated Aldwych Farce by Ben Travers



With Added Attractions
GAUMONT'S BRITISH SOUND NEWS
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Starring Tom
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ALL DIALOG ROMANCE of the
GREAT OUTDOORS!

Life and Love in the
wild open spaces of
the American West!
Strong situations,
true-to-life character-
isations and vivid
settings.

A PICTURE YOU
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TO SEE.

COLUMBIA PICTURES
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and
MATT MOORE

Directed by
ALEXANDER
RAY

A PICTURE
WHICH IS
DIFFERENT!

It Combines
New York Night
Club Scenes
With Wild
West Romances

COMING SOON

ONCE A SINNER

Dorothy Mackaill

FOX

LORD VESTEY'S NIECE.

Love Story That Began
in a Liner.

PICTURESQUE WEDDING.

A romance which began on board the Andora Star, of the Vestey Line, when she was making a Summer cruise to Norway, has led to a picturesque wedding.

The bride was Miss Florence Sarah Vestey Jones, niece of Lord Vestey, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Jones, of Oakleigh Park, and the bridegroom was Mr. Harold Douglas Doree, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Doree, of Oakleigh, Edgware.

They met when they were on a holiday cruise in the Andora Star. The wedding took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, which was decorated lavishly with blue and yellow iris.

Lord and Lady Vestey and other members of their family attended.

The bride who was given away by her father, wore a white satin dress with a Court train of white satin draped with old Brussels lace, and was attended by two little nieces of Lord Vestey, Miss Mary and Miss Patricia Vestey, in primrose organdie dresses.

The four bridesmaids—Miss Marjorie Vestey Jones, the bride's sister, Miss Eileen Garrod, Miss Mair Jones, and Miss Joan Bonser—wore picturesque dresses of primrose and blue-flowered chiffon, with large cream straw picture hats. They carried blue delphiniums.

Mr. Herbert Doree was best man to his brother.

After the wedding ceremony there was a reception at the Rembrandt Hotel.

The honeymoon will be spent on the Continent.

TRAPPING THE LIE.

How the American
"Detector" Works.

A novel explanation of the working of the American "lie detector" or psychogalvanic reflex was given at a reception at the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.

Panic, it was suggested, writes a London Morning Post representative, at what the victim conceives that he has already disclosed, is largely responsible for his undoing.

Essentially the instrument records the emotional reactions of the individual subjected to it in terms of accompanying electrical changes in his body. These changes are expressed in the motion of a tell-tale "V" of light, which moves across a white screen in full view of both patient and interrogator.

A phlegmatic individual, it was explained, might give only a slight response to what was theoretically a word of highly emotional suggestion—in the case of a burglar, for example, "jemmy" or "banksafe." But at the first movement of the "V" the victim would be immediately overcome by further panic.

Interest was also aroused by the first public demonstration of a realistic test for motor-drivers, which has recently been developed at the Institute.

STERLING RECOVERS IN WALL STREET.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ment by the Federal Reserve Bank that the greater part of the United States gold imports for June (namely \$155,000,000—the highest record) came from Germany. Gold stocks on July 16 showed a record of \$4,965,000,000 compared with \$4,548,000,000 for July 16, last year.

Federal Reserve officials explain that when confidence in the German situation was shaken Americans who invested large amounts in short term loans in Germany recalled them, hence the influx of gold. — Reuter's American Service.

Loan to Germany.

Paris, Yesterday.

It is reported that M. Laval proposes that France should participate with Britain and the United States in a loan of £100,000,000 to Germany if it is guaranteed by the German Customs that no political guarantees are asked except that Germany

WEATHER OUTLOOK BETTER.

The Royal Observatory's weather report to-day states:—

Pressure is highest to the East of the Bonins and lowest over Tongking.

Forecast:—S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair generally.

Rainfall.

Rainfall for 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1—43.98 inches against an average of 45.30 inches—deficit 1.32 inch.

Temperature.

The temperature at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock was:—

Hong Kong	78
Macao	77
Pratas Island	81
Manila	76
Foochow	80
Amoy	80
Chefoo	70
Shanghai	76

will incur no expenditure in armaments above what has already been included in the Reich Budget. No condition is laid down in regard to the Austro-German Customs Union. France will subscribe the greatest part of the loan. — Reuter.

Earlier News.

Berlin, Yesterday. Germany started work this morning in the most optimistic mood for many days. The midnight speeches broadcast by Cabinet Ministers had a reassuring effect.

Under strong protection from the police, the banks reopened with sufficient cash to meet the demands of industry for wages, but pressure in the early hours was not so strong as anticipated. There is at present no question of a "run."

Political circles are becoming reconciled to the idea of giving France certain political guarantees, notably regarding the construction of a second battle cruiser, though the Cabinet is unable to drop the construction entirely, or abandon the Austro-German cus-

LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Did Not "Stop, Look,
Listen."

TAXI DRIVER FINED.

Arising out of a recent complaint, the Chinese driver of a taxi appeared before Mr. Schofield this morning summoned for dangerous driving.

Traffic Inspector Alexander said that the incident happened in Lower Albert Road. A bus had stopped between the Government Offices and the Volunteer Headquarters to allow passengers to get off. A European lady alighted, and crossed the front of the stationary vehicle. She was about to walk to the other side of the road, when a taxi, travelling at a speed of about 25 miles an hour, swerved in sharply in front of the bus to avoid hitting the lady.

Undoubtedly, said Mr. Alexander, both were at fault. The lady, before crossing the road, should have taken the trouble to see if it was clear to proceed, and the taxi driver should have driven at a considerably slower speed.

In view of defendant's good record, his Worship said that he would make the fine only \$15.

toms union, for fear of an internal upheaval.

A petition, signed by hundreds of prominent citizens including several city councillors, to-day was submitted to the Berlin Lord Mayor, Dr. Sahm, requesting that a street or square in the capital be named after the American President.

The petition points out that President Hoover has been instrumental in saving Berlin from becoming the capital of a bankrupt country and that recognition is due to this signal service.

The petition will be discussed in the next meeting of the city fathers and it is reported that the Kurfurstendamm, the chief thoroughfare of Western Berlin, is already under consideration for being renamed "Hoover-Damm."

Paris, Yesterday.

A sensation has been created by the announcement that Mr. Ramsey MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Henderson are not going to Berlin for another "Chequers" talk, after all.

Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius are coming here to-morrow and Mr. Henderson will remain to see them.

This development followed important conversations between Mr. Henderson, M. Laval and Mr. Stimson, all of whom agreed that urgent action was necessary to save Germany from bankruptcy.

Germany will now be urged to seize the unique chance of saving the country and improving Franco-German relations, thus clearing up the heavily-charged atmosphere in Europe. They will be asked to furnish financial and political guarantees for a loan, as to which (in order to remove the stigma of German humiliation) the League of Nations must act as controlling trustees.

Berlin, Yesterday.

Owing to pressure of business, Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius will not arrive in Paris until July 18. Meantime, advice from Paris justifies a very hopeful view of the situation, and Dr. Curtius has formally requested Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson to postpone their projected "Chequers" visit until a more convenient date. — Reuter.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE
QUEEN'S
TO-DAY AND
TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

LOVE IN MOROCCO



HEAR
THE THEME SONG
"Beware of Love"

In a
dead man's
shoes he made
his breathless escape to
the Foreign Legion—proved
himself a hero and won the
woman who saved his life.

A THRILLING, TUNEFUL AND
COLOURFUL ROMANCE OF
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Women
Everywhere

A Fox movie musical romance

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GEORGE GROSSMITH • CLYDE COOK

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LIONEL ATWILL in "THE KNIFE."

NEXT CHANGE

Don't say LAUGH till you've
seen this riot! Buster falls for
a girl who is looking for a Don
Juan! Buster tries to fill the
bill—you'll laugh till it hurts!

Buster
KEATON

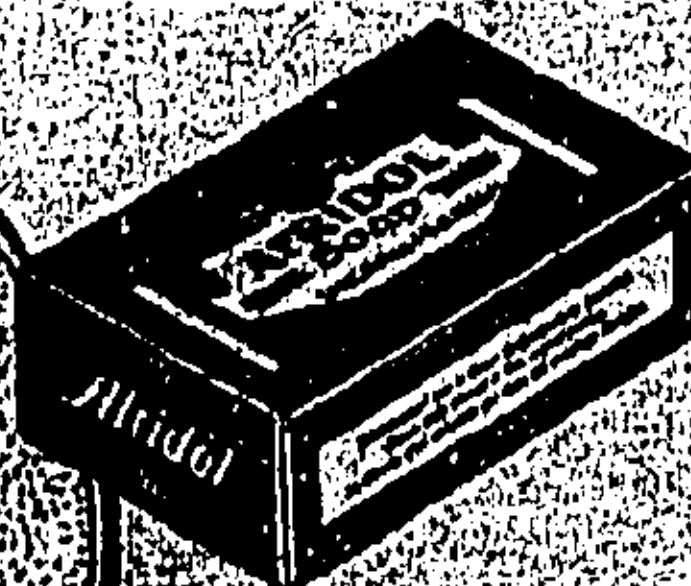
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BEDROOM
AND BATH



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